

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 083

28 April 1980

BULGARIA

U.S. Rescue Attempt in Iran 'Rash', 'Act of War'	C 1
U.S. Secretary of State Vance's Resignation Plans Reported	C 1
BCP Delegation Leaves for Paris Conference	C 2
Sofia Meeting Marks Afghan April Revolution Anniversary	C 2
State Council Awards Dimitrov Order to CPSU's Kapitonov	C 3
Tanzanian Defense Minister, Delegation Arrive 26 April	C 3
Defense Ministers' Meeting	C 3
Lukanov Receives Malta Energy Minister Abela	C 4
Economic Talks With Turkey Held; Trade Developing Successfully	C 4
Economic Talks With Japanese Held in Sofia, Agreement Signed	C 4
Zhivkov Receives Mongolian Delegation in Sofia	C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on U.S. Aborted Mission in Iran	D 1
UN Foundation 'Undermined'	D 1
Israeli Radio Cited	D 1
Reaction of Correspondents	D 2
Prague Correspondent's Report	D 3
War Perhaps Sought [Berko]	D 4
'Exceptional Irresponsibility' Shown	D 5
U.S. Allies Called 'Vassals' [Papez]	D 6
Iranians Urged To Observe 'Revolutionary Discipline'	D 8
[ROLNICE NOVINY 23 Apr]	
Chnoupek Speaks at Afghan Anniversary Rally [RUDE PRAVO 24 Apr]	D 9
CPCZ Delegation Leaves for Paris Peace Conference	D 11
Ler Answers Economic Questions During Phone-In Talks	D 12
[VECERNI PRAHA 17 Apr]	
Briefs: Conference on Tourism	D 16

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Vance Resignation, Brown Comments Reported	E 1
Reportage on U.S. Attempt To Free Hostages in Iran	E 1
Response by Hostage Families	E 1
Carter TV Statements Reported	E 1
Iranian, International Reaction Noted	E 1
Briefs: Angolan Telecommunications Agreement	E 2

HUNGARY

Budapest Radio Reports Vance Resignation	F 1
Reportage, Comment on U.S. Attempt To Release Tehran Hostages	F 1
Carter, Gromyko Statements Reported	F 1
Kulcsar on Carter, Reaction	F 1
TV Reports 'Military Debacle'	F 2
Kulcsar Commentary	F 2
Commentary on Reaction	F 4

MSZMF Delegation Arrives in Paris for Communist Party Meeting	F	5
Romany, Delegation Received by Karmal in Kabul	F	5
Keshtmand Interviewed	F	6
Briefs: Ambassador to Honduras	F	6

POLAND

Reportage, Comment on U.S. Attempt in Iran	G	1
Warsaw Radio Report	G	1
Zablocki, Church Cited	G	1
'Serious Political Repercussions' Predicted	G	1
Comment on Indian Ocean Actions	G	2
PAP Correspondent Interviews Afghan Information Minister	G	3
Werblan To Lead Delegation to Paris CP Conference	G	3
French Communist Delegation Pays Visit 21-26 April	G	3

ROMANIA

U.S. Rescue Action in Iran 'Serious Act of Force'	H	1
Ursu, USSR's Marchuk Discuss Scientific, Technical Cooperation	H	1
Foreign Minister Andrei's Talks in India Reported	H	2
Ceausescu, DPRK Commission Head View Economic Cooperation	H	2
Economic Protocol Signed	H	3
Ceausescu Receives New PLO Representative	H	4
Briefs: Ambassador Departing Tanzania	H	5

YUGOSLAVIA

Problems Reported With Tito's Heart, Digestive System	I	1
State of Shock Overcome	I	1
Reportage, Commentaries Mark U.S. Rescue attempt in Iran	I	1
Senator Church Request	I	1
U.S. Reaction	I	1
Indignation, Concern for Consequences	I	2
Iranian, Further American Reaction	I	3
Sundic: No Justification	I	4
Comparison of U.S. Soviet Actions [Dimitrijevic]	I	5
Report on Vance's Resignation	I	5
Sundic Denounces NOVOYE VREMYA Stand on Paris CP Meeting	I	6
Agreement With Hungary Provides for Teaching Macedonian	I	7
[BORBA 22 Apr]		
Albanian Economic Delegation Visits Zagreb [POLITIKA 23 Apr]	I	8
PLO Belgrade Office Vehicle Attacked 22 April	I	8
Briefs: Railway Cars for Iraq	I	8

II. 28 Apr 80

B U L G A R I A

C 1

U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN 'RASH', 'ACT OF WAR'

AU251849 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Rash Action"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--An act of war which might really cause a world conflict.

This is how one can assess the attempt at a U.S. military landing in Iran undertaken by decision of President Carter, which may as well be repeated. The U.S. action comes to reconfirm that the USA prefers the use of force to the negotiations on the peaceful settling of disputable matters in international relations.

It also comes to show that the U.S. attitude towards the sovereignty and national independence of the other countries is one of contempt, that the USA does not respect even its signature below the international agreements including the Helsinki Final Act. There is also a violation not only of the international law and the elementary norms in international relations, but also the very American law which commits the President to consult the U.S. Congress in advance in case of undertakings of military nature on other countries' territories.

There is absolute breach also of the treaty with the North Atlantic Pact allies who were also not informed in advance about the decision of the U.S. President, about the embarking on such a perilous adventure which threatens to involve those allies into an armed conflict contrary to their interests and even without their knowing it, making them face a fait accompli. The USA also drags other countries in its aggressive operations, from whose territories the U.S. warplanes taking part in the collapsed military landing action against Iran have (?taken off) or over which they flew.

President Carter is trying to excuse his military adventure of today with the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

This is only a pretext. The hostage issue could have been resolved long ago through negotiations, as the Iranian Government proposed. By the way, in his speech today President Carter admits that he planned the aggressive military operation against Iran many months ago.

The actual reason for this undertaking is the U.S. striving to regain its domination over Iran which till the anti-shah and anti-imperialist revolution served as a U.S. military base against the Soviet Union, and for U.S. control on the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

The latest aggressive U.S. act against Iran causes a great tension in international relations and a justified concern over peace not only in the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East but also over world peace.

And the responsibilities for putting the world against the faits accomplis, the perilous aftermath from this policy and rash actions such as today's will lie both with the U.S. and those who support it.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE'S RESIGNATION PLANS REPORTED.

AU281006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The news which this morning was spread by all mass media around the world was the announcement that, because of his disagreement with the U.S. diversionist action in Iran, Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state was resigning.

For the time being this news has neither been confirmed by the White House nor by the State Department, but it is expected that this afternoon, in an address at the Chamber of Commerce in Washington, Cyrus Vance will officially announce his resignation.

According to observers, the resignation of Cyrus Vance marks the need of a prolonged struggle for influence between two trends within the Carter administration: On the one hand, the supporters of the "hard line"--Brzezinski and Harold Brown, and on the other hand--Cyrus Vance, with his trend for conducting quiet diplomacy and a policy of compromise. The attitude of Brzezinski as regards the most recent U.S. military adventure against Iran is quite significant: At a press conference he declared that the United States preserves its right to persist in any line of policy that it chooses and to adopt any actions whatsoever that it considers necessary. President Carter's speech at the Chamber of Commerce in Washington is awaited with interest. In this speech the President is expected to make an official evaluation on the state of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

The fact that the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation and six escorting vessels have entered the Indian Ocean from the South China Sea merits attention. Thus, the number of U.S. Navy units concentrated near Iran has reached 34. According to the evaluation of the UP news Agency this is a record. In the meantime, it has been announced in Tehran that the first group of U.S. hostages has been sent to the town of [name indistinct], another group will be sent to Qom, and a third group is supposed to remain in Tehran. According to the students guarding the hostages, this measure is being adopted in order to prevent future unreasonable actions by the Carter administration.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has asked President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to invite foreign delegations to visit Iran so that they may be briefed on the spot about the facts of the military action of the White House.

Many countries of the world are sharply denouncing the new U.S. provocation. In declarations issued by the ministries of foreign affairs of Indonesia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, India, Kuwait and a number of other countries it is being stressed that this operation will have very serious and long-term consequences. Protest demonstrations were held in San Francisco, as well as in many other countries, including Switzerland and the FRG.

BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS CONFERENCE

AU251526 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Alexandur Illov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Paris today. The delegation which is to take part in the meeting of the European communist and workers' parties on peace and disarmament, includes Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Karisto Maleev, deputy in charge of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department with the Central Committee of the Party.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS AFGHAN APRIL REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU261944 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--"We take another victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan as yet another blow at the world system of imperialism, as a new resolute confirmation of the incessant victorious march of the world revolutionary process which originated from the Great October Socialist Revolution", Mr Ivan Prumov, member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgaro-Afghan friendship society, said today.

He spoke at a meeting of the Sofia public prompted by the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Underscoring the gains of the Afghan people in the last two years, Mr Ivan Prumov dwelt on the attempts by the international reaction at diverting Afghanistan from the road chosen by her people--one of progress and democracy. He said: "For the last few months there have been uncovered and become familiar to the world public hundreds of new facts which plainly confirm that already since the first days of the April revolution, an engineered plot had begun to be carried through, rooted as usual in the CIA of the USA".

Mr Prumov continued: "Blinded by its class interests and trying to play the role of a world gendarme, the U.S. imperialism, actively helped by the Chinese expansionists, has taken up to turn neighbouring Pakistan into a place of arms for aggressive actions against Afghanistan". He unmasked the propaganda tricks of the Western and Beijing mass media against the legitimate Soviet aid for Afghanistan. The speaker emphasized: "The Bulgarian workers assess the campaign of the darkest reactionary forces of today as a long-sought reason for a new arms race, for undermining the process of detente, for reverting the world to the cold war times".

The speaker pointed out that, trying to smash the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the Washington political figures are actually making attempts at compensating for the loss of their positions in Iran after the collapse of the shah's regime. Mr Ivan Prumov said: "With the victory of the Iranian and Afghan revolution cracks appeared in the notorious "strategic arc" having been built for decades by the Pentagon near the southern border of the Soviet Union.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS DIMITROV ORDER TO CPSU'S KAPITONOV

AU252025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic has awarded the Georgi Dimitrov order to Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, for his contribution to the construction of the communist society in the Soviet Union, for his remarkable contribution to the development and intensification of fraternal relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, and for his contribution to the undestructible friendship and comprehensive drawing closer together of the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples.

TANZANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER, MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVE 26 APRIL

AU261355 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--A delegation of the Armed Forces of the United Republic of Tanzania, led by the minister of defence and national service Rashidi M. Kawawa, arrived here today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was received by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

The guard paid military honours.

Defense Ministers' Meeting

AU261581 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Today Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, met the delegation of the Armed Forces of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Rashidi Kawawa, minister of defense and national service.

II. 28 Apr 80

C 4

BULGARIA

LUKANOV RECEIVES MALTA ENERGY MINISTER ABELA

AU252030 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Wistin Abela, minister of development, energy, ports and telecommunications of Malta, and Mr Alexander Trigona, secretary of the Malta Labour Party. Measures for the fulfillment of the agreements reached during the visit of State Council President Todor Zhivkov to Malta were discussed.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH TURKEY HELD; TRADE DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY

AU251943 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA)--Bulgaro-Turkish economic talks were held in Khaskovo. It was emphasized that trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and Turkey developed successfully and there were all preconditions available for expanding cooperation in this respect.

The heads of the two delegations: Mr Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Mr Ismail Herald, deputy minister of foreign trade of Turkey signed a protocol on the development of trade between the two countries till the end of 1982.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH JAPANESE HELD IN SOFIA, AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU252044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Dr [name indistinct] (Inaba) arrived in our country. He is the president of the Japanese firm (Fujitsu Fanuc). Tonight at the Ministry of Machine Building he signed an agreement on industrial production sharing and on joint service activities with our foreign trade organization, Mashinexport.

The agreement creates prerequisites for the development and modernization of our electronic industry, the construction of robots, and automated systems of metal cutting machines.

(Mr Inaba) was also received by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, with whom he held talks about the development of Bulgarian-Japanese cooperation in this sector.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DELEGATION IN SOFIA

AU251933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] In Sofia today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the Mongolian parliamentary delegation visiting Bulgaria. The delegation is headed by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the people's Great Hural.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples are linked together by unshakable friendship and fraternal feelings, by deep mutual affection and trust, and that the comprehensive Bulgarian-Mongolian relations are constantly being developed while new forms and methods are being sought for efficient cooperation. It was pointed out during the meeting that the expansion of contacts between the parliaments of both countries will contribute to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Mongolia.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ABORTED MISSION IN IRAN

UN Foundation 'Undermined'

LD251400 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The development of the crisis of U.S.-Iranian relations in connection with the detention of the U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran demonstrates that this is just a pretext for creating international tension. As the White House reported early this morning, the United States even organized an abortive military operation in the last few hours with the aim of freeing the detained hostages.

From the brief White House announcement it transpires that two U.S. aircraft penetrated Iranian airspace but later collided on the ground at an unspecified place in the desert in Iran. After the crash, which according to Washington, cost the lives of eight members of the crew, the entire operation was called off.

Even though the reaction of the official Iranian quarters to this hazardous action is still not known, one thing is certain--namely, that Iran has no intention to succumb to U.S. pressure. This is borne out by the statement of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh to the effect that if the United States blockades Iranian oil supplies, Iran will close the Persian Gulf.

The mentioned adventurous military operation in Iran, using force in international relations, as well as the present overall militarist course pursued by Washington--all this is even in stark violation of the UN Charter. It demonstrates how much the United States has deviated from its principles and objectives. I am recalling this because 35 years ago today the foundation conference of this significant international organization that the U.S., to a major extent, helped to lay the foundation, met in San Francisco. But this clearly does not prevent it today from undermining these same foundations.

Israeli Radio Cited

LD251332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] On the basis of information from the State Department, U.S. Senator Percy has announced that the White House intended to set up a base for an attack on Tehran. Transport aircraft and military helicopters were used in the operation. Senator Percy described the operation as having been too risky.

According to Israeli radio, the entire operation against Iran was launched from Egyptian territory. The ABC Television Company added that some of the U.S. paratroopers were sent from Pakistan and that the collision between a transport aircraft and a helicopter took place in the vicinity of the border with Pakistan.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sent a telegram of condolences this morning to his U.S. counterpart, Cyrus Vance, in which he stated his regret at the failure of the U.S. action to free the hostages in Tehran.

The chief of the general staff of the Iranian National Army, Shadmehr, has issued an order for an immediate investigation of the abortive U.S. attempt at raiding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Reaction of Correspondents

LD252204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Prague radio editor Jiri Cedrovsky radio and telephone interviews with correspondents on reaction to the U.S. attempt to free the Tehran Embassy hostages]

[Excerpts] The White House announced this morning that the military operation aimed at releasing U.S. diplomats held in Tehran failed and was cancelled. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, James Carter, the U.S. President, appeared on U.S. television. He said technical problems caused the cancellation of the operation. Allegedly, in a desert in Iran, two U.S. aircraft collided, and eight people died in the accident.

It is quite apparent that the U.S. military provocation has provoked attention throughout the world. By way of radio and telephone links, we will now link up with our foreign correspondents. The question we asked them is as follows: How has the White House military action against Iran been received in your respective countries? We first asked our New York correspondent, Michal Stas.

What was the reaction in the German Federal Republic? An answer to this will be given by Frantisek Vonderka, our Bonn correspondent:

[Begin Vonderka recording] The report about the U.S. armed attack against Iran, mounted during the night, came as a shock. It has been the central theme of all news casts, both on radio and television, which included in their programs Carter's press conference given this afternoon.

At today's press conference in Bonn, Boelling, the spokesman of the federal government, refused to assess in any great detail the U.S. military action. However, he said that it came as a big surprise for the Bonn Cabinet and that the federal government had not expected anything like this at all. The federal government's spokesman also admitted that Washington had not briefed its allies beforehand about last night's action.

As the representative of Bonn's Foreign Ministry said at the press conference, the U.S. ambassador in Bonn had not come up with any additional explanation and that the federal government is getting its information only from news agencies.

The mood in Bonn following the U.S. action is illustrated by the words of the government spokesman who rejected any comparison between the latest U.S. action and the action taken by West German commandos in Somalia's Mogadishu a few years ago. As the spokesman of the federal government said, in Mogadishu Bonn had the agreement of the Somali Government. From these words it emerges that in Bonn, too, although refraining from any direct assessment, it is realized that the military action ordered by the U.S. President last night means the violation of the state sovereignty of Iran. [end recording]

From these dispatches we have learned that the Western public and some political representatives found themselves in quite a predicament and have reacted sometimes with indignation to the U.S. adventurist attempt to resolve the issue of the hostages in Tehran by military action.

With what reaction has Carter's action been met in Moscow? Bohumil Horak, our Moscow correspondent, gives an answer:

[Begin Horak recording] In the first reactions to this latest U.S. provocation, it is stressed here in Moscow that President Carter is willing to sacrifice the lives of his fellow countrymen for purely egoistic and narrow political interests.

It has been confirmed once again that the issue for him is not the fate of the U.S. hostages but above all his own pre-election campaign. As the TASS agency says in its commentary, President Carter is trying to (?blame) everything on the problem of the hostages. In reality, the hostages are merely a pretext for carrying out an aggressive, hegemonistic policy, by which he wants to force Iran to give in to an imperialist dictate, thus strengthening the military-political presence of the United States in the area of the Near East. [end recording]

Let us say straight away that the attempt to free the U.S. hostages in Tehran by force was doomed to failure the moment it was planned. Above all, the students guarding the U.S. diplomats declared on more than one occasion that they would shoot them immediately should there be an attempt to free them by force. Carter, by giving an order to mount a military action, clearly put their lives in jeopardy. There can be no doubt either that in the densely populated and armed Tehran there would have been a clash between inhabitants and the commando units, even had their action been executed swiftly.

By giving an order to mount the action, which was revealed so inopportunistically for Carter by the collision of two aircraft, the U.S. President in effect gave an order for a clash, the outcome of which might have been several thousands dead. However, in both cases Carter would have appeared before his electorate as a strongman. This is the role on which he is banking.

Even tragedies have their funny side. In this instance, the funny side is represented by President Carter's statement that he ordered the whole action in order to reduce international tension. Even had it succeeded it would have meant a substantial worsening, above all, of the relations between the United States and Iran. Even in this situation, when the U.S. superman has suffered a fiasco which will be difficult to erase, these relations will worsen. The whole action will inevitably provoke concern among the world public. To endanger hundreds of lives, to violate in the grossest possible way the sovereignty of an independent state, to violate perhaps all norms of international life, is proof that the adventurist and thereby incalculable and irresponsible (?line) of the Carter policy and the policy of his advisors represents a continuous danger. To describe this as a contribution to decreasing international tension can be done only by the one who for the moment cannot think of any better excuse.

Naturally, one cannot agree with the Iranian students, but it is necessary to condemn resolutely similar actions as the U.S. one. This is because the students are restricting the personal liberty of 50 hostages. Carter's actions, however, are directly endangering the lives of thousands, and in the final analysis perhaps tens of millions.

The time of pirates and the wild west has gone. Problems, both minor and complicated, must be resolved by negotiations. Only the Carter government fails to understand this.

Prague Correspondent's Report

LD251702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, has declared that after the abortive military provocation of the United States, the Iranian Government cannot fully guarantee the lives of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

U.S. President James Carter today made a television address in an attempt to explain the risky abortive military operation by which Washington allegedly wanted to resolve the problem of the U.S. hostages. He claimed that the operation--by which, had it succeeded, he wanted to increase his prestige in the year of the presidential elections--was allegedly a humanitarian mission. He also stated that the whole action was planned long before.

Michal Stas, our correspondent, has sent us the following telephone dispatch about U.S. reaction to these events:

The first reaction to the whole affair has not been very favorable. Senator Frank Church, who is the chairman of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee, described the military action as unlawful because the U.S. Congress had not been informed and therefore had not given the necessary approval. The senator, by coincidence, last night pointed out the unlawfulness of Carter's threats to use force against Iran without first consulting Congress. As has been shown, (?the President) could not care less what the Congress thinks. Similarly he ignored the warnings of America's allies, who warned against any precipitant actions by the United States.

On U.S. television fears have been voiced about the fate of the Americans in Tehran. Families of the hostages fear that the lives of the hostages might be endangered as a result of the U.S. action. First commentaries, although carefully worded, talk about the whole adventurous action as constituting a defeat for the United States, which will have catastrophic consequences for Carter's election campaign.

War Perhaps Sought

LD262222 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Michal Berko commentary]

[Excerpt] The enormous wave of protest against the U.S. military action in Iran that is sweeping the world--and which, incidentally, is still rising--could have been set off by one question only: What goal was the U.S. administration actually pursuing? There is only one answer left: perhaps a war.

The fiasco in the Iranian desert compromises not only the United States but also the whole of West Europe, which, under the guise of solidarity, has supported U.S. sanctions against Iran, allegedly in order to prevent the worst. West European compliance however, has had the opposite effect. They are now realizing its dangers, but this is still not enough.

The whole action was a (?plot) and an aggression. As reports coming out of the United States show, those who plotted it have apparently not learned the appropriate lesson, because they continue to make threats. Equally disconcerting are the attempts to manipulate public opinion. The press carries reports alleging that 77 percent of all Americans favor another military action. However, more than 60 percent have taken a critical stand with regard to the preparation and the course of the one that ended in failure in the Iranian desert.

As could only have been expected, it was announced in Tehran that the U.S. hostages are no longer in the U.S. Embassy. They have been placed throughout the whole country.

Iran has launched a diplomatic offensive in the countries of the Arab and Islamic world.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, left for Syria today, after which he will go to Lebanon, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, which includes the place where U.S. aircraft carrying the commandos allegedly stopped over.

'Exceptional Irresponsibility' Shown

LD272302 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. action in Iran, on the one hand, scatters the rigidly promoted myths about the United States, and at the same time, on the other hand, it confirms some of the steadfast facts about the present policy of the White House.

While the cheap propagandists in Washington keep repeating ad nauseam slogans about the democratic and public discussion of political matters--as is only proper for the correct U.S. democratic process--in the quite independent information media which miss nothing at all, President Carter's actions were done behind their backs, behind the backs of the congress and thus has proved that if the political elite of the U.S. ruling strata arrive at a conclusion that something is important for them then no fable about the so-called open society can stop them.

While the even cheaper U.S. propagandists than those mentioned above praise the high principles of the White House, tell the whole world how ugly it is to measure things by different yardsticks, proclaim the United States the sole, the truly pure protector of the principles of the international law and with great exasperation accuse the Iranian students of violations of these principles, the United States, by sending their armed forces to a foreign territory without the agreement and knowledge of the government concerned, has violated and trampled on these principles by an exceptionally flagrant method; and this has not been done by just someone, or some scores of radical students but by the top representatives of the Government of the United States itself, a permanent member of the UN Security Council which has, according to the UN Charter, a special responsibility for the protection of peace.

Thus the United States has shown before the whole world yet again that the only principles they observe are not some kind of abstract rules of international law and morality, about which its representatives speak so nicely at international conferences, but the principles of imperialist interests of the U.S. ruling classes.

And at the same time the whole action has also confirmed the continuing deepening of the adventurous and aggressive elements in the present U.S. policy, and in the part of the world which is a powder keg, the eventual explosion of which would hardly be confined to this area only. The present occupants of the White House have shown an exceptional irresponsibility by acting with such arrogance and disdain toward the nations of this part of the world.

Simply, by their action, which has sharpened further the dangerous situation in this sensitive part of the world, the present rulers in the White House are showing clearly that it is their policy, the sharp turn away from the policy of detente by them, and not the situation in Afghanistan which is the main cause of the sharpening and complicating of the international situation.

U.S. Allies Called 'Vassals'

LD271356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Vaclav Papez foreign-political commentary]

[Text] I could not believe it and I still have difficulty believing it, but now I have been given a report on the details which confirm that this operation was carried out. These are the words of Andrey Gromyko at last Friday's press conference in Paris by which he began his reply to a question on how he would comment on the U.S. military action against Iran. His moderate smile, tone and the construction of the sentences left no one who sees Comrade Gromyko often during his public appearances in any doubt what this experienced politician personally thought about the whole matter.

The Soviet foreign minister, in another part of his reply, stated quite clearly, on behalf of the Soviet Government: We are against all military actions and actions using force in general of the United States and other countries against Iran. We vehemently condemn such measures.

Last Friday President Carter spoke on U.S. television. With a serious face marked by worries, he told the American people that he assumed responsibility for the abortive action in Iran and added that he had wanted not only to free the hostages in Tehran but in addition to limit the danger of a worldwide conflict. This was an excuse forced on him by circumstances, which will perhaps find some response among some Americans, but this is not the essence of the matter.

After all, several hundreds of soldiers and around two dozen aircraft and helicopters took part in the operation, which was directed at the Pentagon by the highest U.S. professional military official, namely, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was not therefore some small-scale action by a few men but a military attack on Iran. After all, the whole affair is understood in exactly the same terms by many members of the U.S. Congress, who feel doublecrossed, and by almost all representatives of West European countries.

The U.S. operation against Iran, although abortive and unfinished, is an important factor of a special political significance. Let us place it within the context of current international life. The first reaction which the operation in Iran provoked in Western Europe was, with exception indignation. In West European capitals, where they learned about the event from agency reports, the fact that President Carter had not consulted with his Atlantic allies on this step provoked a great deal of displeasure. This was offended vanity.

Let us recall the latest development of mutual relations between the United States and its West European allies. In the summer of 1978, when the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament was taking place in New York the NATO Council was meeting in Washington which in the atmosphere of U.S. pressure adopted a peace-frustrating decision that all member states of the alliance would increase their military budgets at least by 3 percent annually. While one set of West European politicians were talking about peace and disarmament from the UN platform, the other set was approving a fresh arms buildup. Thus the West European members of the alliance, together with the United States, began a turn in their policy back toward stepping up armament.

The second step of the retreat by the West European partners of the United States in the name of the so-called Atlantic solidarity was the session of the NATO Council held in Brussels last December. After sustained U.S. pressure, persuasion and blackmail lasting several weeks, the representatives of West European states gave their agreement there to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe. Even beforehand it was clear to almost all West European politicians where the development was heading and where they were being led by the United States. Some of them at least attempted to save face, but this does not alter the matter.

Last Monday and Tuesday at their meeting in Luxembourg the EC foreign ministers once again gave in to the dictate of the White House and announced economic sanctions against Iran to begin 31 May unless the U.S. hostages held in Tehran were released. Some of the nine countries have already hastened to put the sanctions into an immediate effect. West Europe, this time quite transparently and at variance with its own interests, yielded to Carter, who assured his friends, or more precisely, vassals--which he clearly regards as such by his behavior--of the endeavour of the White House to achieve a solution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis by these means.

And last Friday morning West European politicians learned from press agencies that the U.S. military operation against Iran had failed. At today's conference of the heads of states and governments of the EC member countries in Luxembourg one of the issues will be to ensure that the nine EC member countries once again side with the United States on the Iranian issue. A spokesman of the Nine said that the West European countries have found themselves with significant difficulties because of their solidarity with the United States, and what President Carter has now done is simply a shame.

But of course there is, traditionally by now, a big gap between the statements of West European politicians and their deeds. One West German commentator was quite succinct which he wrote last week: Although we do not know where the United States is leading us, we shall certainly go along with it, a tragicomical situation of the so-called West European great powers. Once they have set out on the path of betrayal, the policy of accommodation, the path of vassals of U.S. imperialism, to depart from it is not so simple, especially where there is not enough will.

But everything has its price. Now the West European countries are paying their price by their sovereignty, by their often praised independent foreign policy and are tasting quite consciously, albeit with a sour face, vassal's porridge. Today's and tomorrow's proceedings in Luxembourg will apparently be very stormy but no one has great hopes. This is because the heads of the states and government of the Nine would have to discard their anti-Sovietism and return to realism.

The U.S. operation in Iran is undoubtedly another touchstone of the realism of the Atlantic partners of the United States. After all, the words of Andrey Gromyko in Paris, the whole course of his talks with the French president and the foreign minister are a clear stance of the Soviet Union on the topical issues of the present international life, the only possible realistic alternative to the Carter model forced on Western Europe. In Paris Gromyko stated clearly that the Soviet Union threatens no one but that on the contrary it strives by all means for the further continuation of the process of easing international tension and the development of many-sided, mutually advantageous cooperation. At the same time, it does not lay down any conditions, does not want any advantages from others and it does not force anyone to make any concessions nor to lose their own position and advantages.

It is true that in West Europe there are enough politicians, businessmen and industrialists who understand this language, who understand that this is the most important and only path along which one can go.

The policy of the escalation of tension carried out by the Carter administration, which it is forcing on its Atlantic allies, is for them truly dangerous. The operation in Iran is a serious warning to every West European country, for it is merely a cruder and more primitive manifestation of that policy which Carter, using more selective methods, greater refinement and with all the pageantry under the NATO flag, is carrying out vis-a-vis his West European partners. Where there is opposition to the U.S. policy he employs force. It only differs by the way it is used, the selection of means and methods.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are ready to conduct any serious talks that would lead to the strengthening of peace and development of cooperation. This was once again underscored by Andrey Gromyko in Paris last Friday. This willingness and readiness for talks is not, however, defenseless and passive. Everyone must realize this clearly today. In a broader context, this in itself constitutes an insurmountable barrier to the unleashing of a new war adventure. Perhaps this will also be understood in the United States.

IRANIANS URGED TO OBSERVE 'REVOLUTIONARY DISCIPLINE'

AU252130 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 23 Apr 80 p 7

["TL"-signed commentary: "Student Unrest"]

[Text] The student unrest in Iran that broke out on Saturday after the Islamic Revolution Council promptly yielded to the pressure of some Islamic student groups demanding a speedier "Islamization" of the school system and, in more general terms, an "Islamic cultural revolution," has claimed in the first days--as reported by agencies--several lives. Several hundred people have reportedly been injured. The remaining student organizations refused to comply with the Islamic Revolution Council's order to immediately empty university and school facilities, or other centers of their organizations, and to stop their activities. That was demanded of them in connection with the extensive school reform that is being prepared, according to Hasan Habibi, minister of culture and higher education. The changes that are being prepared--among them a ban on the activities of all but Islamic student organizations--are generally perceived as one of the toughest steps undertaken so far, above all, against leftwing groups. The followers of those organizations marched into the streets of Tehran, Shiraz, Meshed and other cities in protest of the procedure of the Islamic Revolution Council, which they view as a rather considerable and unilaterally oriented curtailment of freedom and democracy.

In the complicated and tense situation in Iran in the last few weeks, the student unrest can easily become a factor that might seriously disturb the attempts to stabilize the situation in the country, attempts that are only hesitant anyway. The day before yesterday the Iranian President Bani-Sadr accused the students of weakening the government's authority through their negative attitude toward the decision of the Islamic Revolution Council, and that at a time when it is particularly urgent to face serious problems of post-revolutionary development. According to yesterday's reports from Tehran the president explicitly accused leftwing students of having caused the unrest and declared that he is determined to use his personal authority to enforce the observance of the ban on the activity of all non-Islamic student groups.

The events of the last few days that came to the surface in the form of vehemently seething disappointment bear testimony to the fact that the revolutionary ferment in the country continues. The process that began shortly after the overthrow of the monarchist regime bore visible elements of polarization and crystallization of political forces. Their dovetailing in the new structures will not be an easy and painless process, even in the case of Iran; especially when we recall the background from which they entered the political and social scene, a background marked in many respects by deeply rooted social, national and religious contradictions. These are all problems the solution of which requires utmost sensitivity and patience, and--in many respects--also revolutionary discipline, especially in light of the present attempts of imperialist forces to threaten the revolutionary gains of the Iranian people. A realistic and constructive approach, the good will for a positive and matter-of-fact dialogue among the individual segments of the Iranian revolutionary movement and reinforcement of their unity can be the only way out of critical situations. It is, naturally, also the dam against internal unrest, which only adds grist to the mills of the enemies of Iran.

CHNCUPEK SPEAKS AT AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU252145 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 80 p 1,7

[Vladimir Divis report: "Holiday of the Afghan People; Ceremonial Meeting on the Second Anniversary of the April Revolution; Speech of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 23 April--ON THE OCCASION OF THE APPROACHING SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL AND DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN, A CEREMONIAL MEETING WAS HELD ON WEDNESDAY [23 APRIL] IN THE VALDSTEJN PALACE IN PRAGUE. IT WAS ORGANIZED BY THE CSSR NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS.

The meeting was opened by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, who welcomed Marie Jarosova, deputy chairwoman of the Czech National Council; Miroslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa; and other representatives of our political, public and cultural life, as well as Rabbani Burna, charge d'affaires of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and the assembled DRA citizens living in Czechoslovakia. The main speech at the ceremony was held in the spirit of the Czechoslovak working people's friendship toward, and solidarity with the fight of the people of Afghanistan against the domestic and foreign reaction, and was delivered by Bohuslav Chncoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who said, among other things:

"The revolution of 27 April 1978 was prepared and headed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], which had intensively worked among the Afghan population for a number of years. The PDPA had a certain influence in the trade unions and it had followers among the workers, the intelligentsia, the state employees and the students. An extraordinary role was played by the fact that the party had intensively worked among the armed forces. Thus the major part of the army was able to become the storm group of the revolution.

"The first successes of the people's power soon materialized. Land reform began to be carried out in the country, illiteracy began to be eliminated and many other social and economic changes began to be implemented in life. The majority of the Afghan working people supported the changes that were underway. [paragraph continues]

Social movements were born, such as the movement of voluntary work, which spread throughout the country. Other new forms of working and public activities emerged, in which the trade unions and the organizations of women, youth and farmers became increasingly active. Changes of a truly revolutionary dimension began to crystallize in the social awareness of the Afghan working people.

"Nevertheless, as usually happens in the materialization of every revolution that undermines the basic interests of the ruling class, the counterrevolution, too, is becoming increasingly active, in parallel with the development of the revolution. In Afghanistan the counterrevolution enjoyed the support of both the landowners, the feudal and usurer elements, the chieftains of many tribes, and the high and middle clergy. Abroad it found 'understanding' among the imperialists, particularly U.S. imperialists, and also among the neighboring regimes, especially in China, as well as in certain Arab reactionary countries."

Then Comrade Chnoupek said that "in the course of 1979 the concentrated efforts of the domestic and foreign reaction succeeded in provoking a number of counterrevolutionary actions of slightly larger dimensions, and uprisings in certain units of the Afghan Army. By terror and intimidation the counterrevolutionary gangs acquired certain positions in some provinces.

"In the present situation," Comrade Chnoupek stressed, "THE DECISIVE TASK IS TO ACHIEVE A HALT OF ALL AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN, TO DISBAND THE BASES OF BANDITS AND SUBVERSIONISTS AND TO PUT AN END TO ALL FORMS OF INTERFERENCE THAT ARE AIMED AGAINST AFGHANISTAN'S GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE. The theses of the PDPA Central Committee on the second anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan justly state: As soon as the enemies' interference in our internal affairs ceases, after the danger of an attack from the outside has passed, and as soon as noninterference is guaranteed, the contingent of Soviet troops will leave Afghanistan, as is stipulated in the valid treaty signed between the DRA and the USSR Government.

"One of the key principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, stemming from the very substance of the socialist system and from our consistent anti-imperialist attitude," Comrade Chnoupek then said, "is the principle of unambiguously standing on the side of the national liberation struggle and on the side of the freedom-loving peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. As the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's report at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session stated, their fight for freedom, independence and progressive development 'HAS OUR FULL SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT. The all-round assistance that we are now granting to peoples and movements in their fight against imperialism, in their efforts to build a new society, we regard as our international duty.'

"That is why the CSSR welcomed the Afghan revolution. It places high value on the policy pursued by the people's Government of Afghanistan; on its unwavering decision to successfully defend the achievements of the national democratic revolution against the attacks of domestic and foreign reaction; its resolve to protect the DRA's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; its endeavor to live in peace with its neighbors; and its will to develop friendship and cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

"THE CSSR ALSO HIGHLY APPRAISES THE ALL-ROUND POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MORAL ASSISTANCE THAT IS BEING GRANTED TO THE DRA BY THE SOVIET UNION.

"THE CSSR PARTICULARLY HIGHLY APPRAISES THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST OF THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AND TO GRANT IT SELFLESS ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING MILITARY ASSISTANCE, THE ONLY PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO HELP THE AFGHAN PEOPLE SUCCESSFULLY DEFEND THE REVOLUTION AGAINST THE AGGRESSIVE ATTACKS FROM WITHOUT.

"With the establishment of the DRA in 1978," Comrade Chnoupek continued, "conditions were created for developing mutual cooperation with our country on a qualitatively higher level. INCIDENTALLY, IN THIS CONTEXT WE RECALL A CERTAIN PARALLEL BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOWARD THE END OF THE 'FORTIES AND PRESENT AFGHANISTAN. At that time the bourgeois propaganda claimed that, allegedly, socialism cannot be built in such an industrially developed European country as Czechoslovakia, because socialism, they said, is suitable only for backward countries, especially in Asia. But just look, today they are claiming the exact opposite of this: that Afghanistan, as a backward Asian country, is not prepared for taking the patch of socialist orientation.

"OUR SYMPATHIES ALWAYS LAY ON THE SIDE OF REAL REVOLUTIONARIES--INTERNATIONALISTS. The election of Babrak Karmal to the top party and state functions toward the end of last year established the prerequisites for a broad development of cooperation which, through the fault of Amin, was, in fact, stagnating throughout last year."

Comrade Chnoupek concluded by saying that "Czechoslovakia sincerely welcomes the revolutionary feats of the people's Government of the DRA and its resolve to protect and develop with utter determination the achievements of the April revolution, its peace-loving and progressive foreign policy, its will to deepen friendship and cooperate with the socialist states and with all peace-loving and progressive forces of the world, and to consolidate its attachment to the nonaligned movement."

Toward the end of the ceremonious meeting the participants adopted a joint resolution in which, among other things, they expressed full support and solidarity to the people of Afghanistan, to their party and state leadership in their fight against the attempts of internal and external foreign forces to reverse the revolutionary development in the country.

The resolution states further: "We urge all progressive forces throughout the world to come out in defense of the DRA's sovereignty against all forms of external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and against attempts to dictate to the Afghan people who had decided in favor of the progressive development how they should arrange their own lives."

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

LD271654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Prague today for Paris to attend the meeting of European communist and workers' parties on peace and disarmament.

The delegation was seen off at the Ruzyně Airport by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

LER ANSWERS ECONOMIC QUESTIONS DURING PHONE-IN TALK

AU251112 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 17 Apr 80 p 5

[Unsigned report: "Eng Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and candidate of sciences, replies to questions of readers of VECERNI PRAHA: Quality Above All; What You Want to Know About the Perfected System of National Economic Management"]

[Text] As we informed our readers last week, this Thursday, on 10 April, we welcomed in our editorial office Eng Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, chairman of the Government Planned Economic Management Committee and candidate of sciences. During a 2-hour talk he replied to our readers' questions about the "resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government on perfecting the system of planned national economy management after 1980." Today we publish the replies to questions which have more general validity and which could be of interest to a larger number of Prague citizens.

It Is A Set of Measures

Question: One speaks of a set of measures. Why is this term used and what does it imply?

Answer: We speak of a set of measures because we have here a whole group of proposals which affect all components of the planned management of planning, stimulation, specific management work, the organization of the technical production base and the development of the working people's initiative. At the same time this set of measures includes both the precise instructions which must be introduced into practice, and a number of tasks which must be conclusively worked out, both this year and next, so that the set of measures can be carried out.

In the Old Way--In New Ways

Question: How will the transition from the existing system to the new one be carried out?

Answer: We will proceed as follows: In the next few days the government will approve the directives on the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the ministries, economic production units and enterprises, and it will issue a directive for preparations for 1981. Thus it will draw the economic production units and enterprises into actively cooperating in the working-out of the basic structures of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which up to now were being discussed only at the central level. The task of the economic production units will be to submit proposals for the 5-year plan to the appropriate central bodies at the beginning of August. The new plan will be compiled on the basis of both the existing methods, and the new methods, in keeping with the set of measures. This is necessary for checking the mutual structural links and for ensuring a smooth transition. In order to make it clear what parts of the set of measures apply to specific economic production units and enterprises, the appropriate ministries have worked out rules for the application of the new principles according to their own specific conditions. The entire procedure will be worked out in yet greater detail, so as to prevent speculations with these specifications or any tendency to select from the set of measures only those elements that are advantageous for the sector in question. Simultaneously with submitting the proposals for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the economic production units and enterprises will also submit a draft plan for 1981. Its peculiarity will lie in the fact that it will relate to the directive which the government will approve in the next few days. [paragraph continues]

The mechanism of the set of measures will start functioning, and should both induce the enterprises to look for reserves and enable them to achieve the necessary effect.

Tons Are Not Decisive

Question: How will one ensure harmony in the planning of material and financial units?

Answer: We must go out of our way to meet all society's requirements. The enterprises should receive certain delivery tasks, which should be typical for the utility values of these deliveries. The tasks should not be bound to a certain number of tons; the ton should not express their basic output. If we succeed in fulfilling a task with a lesser consumption of material, this will represent a success of our national economy. The ton indexes may be cited only for the record, but neither the wages nor the appraisal of the plant or enterprise must depend on achieving a given number of tons. I repeat again: The evaluation must be based on the fulfillment of demands placed on the quality of deliveries or products, and not on how many tons are needed to produce them. The saving of metal and other raw materials is the strategic move of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and it is from this viewpoint that we must assess their handling.

Pressure on Rational Husbandry

Question: A new idea is being introduced for the assessment of results achieved by enterprises--the performance proper. What does this term include? Will it really render the results achieved by enterprises more perfectly?

Answer: The performance proper represents the net production of enterprises--that is, the total performance without material costs, services paid for or unproductive costs. The advantage of an index like performance proper lies in the fact that it exerts pressure as regards the handling of fuels, energy, raw materials and other materials; that it eliminates the opportunity for speculative cooperations and for the orientation of production toward those ranges of products that require a larger consumption of material. Thus the performance proper shows the contribution of enterprises and economic production units to the creation of the national income, and therefore it establishes in the set of measures a basis for appraising the merits of organizations in terms of their creation of the decisive part of means for wages.

To Improve the Quality of the Price Policy

Question: There are enterprises which have an extraordinary number of orders. Often they have to repeatedly put off fulfilling them for many years in succession, and select from among them only government orders and orders that will yield high profits. The same applies to spare parts. It is mostly a question of basic assets, and the consumers are exasperated because they are faced by a monopolist producer. How will this problem be solved in the future?

Answer: This question is most serious and complicated. The set of measures solves it by determining the economics of production sales. Furthermore, it expands the number of material balances and the role of project managers and coordinators for deliveries to the economy, and simultaneously consolidates the role of economic contracts. But all these measures may prove scarcely effective, and the producers may continue selecting only that range of products which would yield them the largest profits.

We must study this problem most carefully; it is also necessary to improve the quality of both the price control and the overall price policy. There are instances when an enterprise produces 10 types of machines. Five of them are profitable in terms of prices, but it would prefer to get rid of the rest. The question is, whether we should have fixed prices for every specific product, or whether we should fix a uniform price for the entire group of products, so that it would not be worth while for the enterprise to pick out only the most profitable products.

The Rules for Creating Wages Will Change

Question: How will the final wage structure be determined?

Answer: In the industry, for instance, the present basic wages, including extra pay and compensations for wages, amount to 81 percent of the pay packet. The premiums and remunerations represent 17-18 percent, and the share in economic results 1.5 percent. The set of measures proceeds from the present wages structure, however, it binds the major part of the wages--about 80 percent--to the adjusted performance proper. The basic wages will be calculated on the basis of indexes of the adjusted performance proper. If the enterprise includes a higher performance in its annual plans, it will find this to its advantage. If it adopts a lower performance proper, and then proceeds to overfulfill it, the overfulfillment will be reduced and thus the overall results will not be so advantageous. The remaining 20 percent will again be bound to the tasks of the 5-year plan, and the profitability of invested means. The procedure will be identical to that for basic wages. In order to fulfill the profitability of invested means, the enterprise must meet the demands as regards economical and effective work. Profitability means profit measured in relation to the basic and turnover means. Thus the volume of wages is bound to the volume of performance, profitability, amount of costs required, and utilization of basic assets and supplies. In order to create conditions for paying out wages 100-percent an enterprise must adhere to the adjusted performance proper, as well as to the profitability of production funds or another qualitative index. The basic difference, compared to the present practices, lies in the fact that up to now the major part of wages was created from quantitative indexes, and only about 4 percent from qualitative indexes. As regards the use of the wages fund, about 20 percent of it will be used for premiums and remunerations to specific working collectives and individuals. If an enterprise fails to achieve the necessary profitability, this part of wages will be reduced. These principles will become valid on 1 January 1981. This is no restructuring of wages, but the enterprises must think ahead about how to create the wages fund, and then how to use it. This is the basically new aspect. The main thing will be to explain everything--and thoroughly--to the people in enterprises and to adjust the premium regulations to the criteria of quality. To put it simply, the rules for creating wages and for their use will change.

Sanctions for Poor Quality Work

Question: What incentives will be used to stimulate the good quality and operational reliability of subdeliveries?

Answer: In the existing practice it is the producer of the final product who is penalized most [for a poor quality product], even if it is impossible for him to manufacture a high quality end product owing to poor quality subdeliveries. According to the new measures we will plan and check also the quality of the subcontractors' products to prompt them to occupy themselves seriously with that matter. In the course of last year we arrived at a sum of more than Kcs81 billion for what we call poor quality work. [paragraph continues]

That means the cost of claims, compensations for losses caused by a faulty product and the like. We subtracted that sum from profit and reduced thus, for instance, the allocations for the funds of cultural and social needs and the possibilities of drawing on the wage funds. By means of a newly formed plan and of price instruments as well as by penalizing poor quality work we want to gradually encompass the entire production complex.

A Share Also for Subdeliverers

Question: The set of measures stresses the need for increasing exports. How will the situation be evaluated in plants whose direct export is low but whose share in indirect exports, by way of deliveries for other economic production units, is high?

Answer: The set of measures takes that problem into account and specific instructions will be adopted as regards the matter. Not only the producers of final products but the basic subcontractors as well will have export of investment complexes set as binding tasks in their 5-year and annual plans. Subcontractors will also be getting a certain share from the funds of material and hard-currency interest in exports. Apart from that, the question of the subcontractors' greater interest in the deliveries of investment complexes is also being solved at present.

Production and Trade in the Same Direction

Question: Will the accountability for the fulfillment of tasks concerning the effectiveness of foreign trade be expanded so as to include the foreign trade organizations, in addition to the important VHJ [economic production units]? How will the cooperation between the tasks of the production enterprise and the appropriate foreign trade enterprise be insured?

Answer: The so-called participation is being abandoned. We will orient production and foreign trade in the same way toward raising the effectiveness of exports and achieving maximum prices. Both partners have a material incentive fund; it is oriented to exporting as much as possible while attaining the best possible margin index. A discrepancy between the interests of the production enterprise and the foreign trade enterprise should thus be forestalled.

As far as the material harmony between the detailed tasks [of the production and trade organizations] is concerned, the set of measures introduces a number of new principles. However, it is hardly possible to invent a magic solution to that problem; the solution will depend on the quality of the work of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of those in charge of the sectoral ministries.

Science and Technology as the Foundation of Management

Question: The solution of scientific-research tasks usually involves a large number of people. However, so far we have not had objective criteria for evaluating the contribution of each of them. How will that issue be resolved?

Answer: The issue is a difficult one and I think that it has not been completely resolved even within the framework of the entire socialist camp. In the set of measures we tried as best we could to express our goal: that science and technology should become the true foundation of the process of management. [paragraph continues]

That must be rooted especially in the plans of the VHI and plants. So far the research and technology findings have been only very inadequately reflected in practice. That reflection must become more effective. We see three ways of achieving that: First, by means of binding tasks of the 5-year plan that will make it possible to assess whether science and technology actually yield something in the enterprises and economic production units and second, by delegating the binding tasks in the development of science and technology from ministries to the authority of economic production units. I can say, on the basis of experiences from the comprehensive economic experiment, that it reduces the time of the application of the outputs of scientific-technological development. We do not need a solution in 10 or 12 years but in 3 to 4 years. The third way is by expressing in the wage regulations a higher material interest of the employees of the scientific-technical process. For the time being it amounts only to 3-4 percent. Rather than being made accountable for gross production and the other indexes the employees must be evaluated on the basis of the performance of their own particular sphere. It is also a question of methodological approaches. I have brought from the Soviet Union a regulation that has not been issued yet on the cumulative enumeration of the contribution of scientific-technical development in the plans of enterprises and economic production units. I will hand it over to the federal ministry for technological and investment promotion. We will still have to occupy ourselves with it but it is the view of all those who take part in the formation of the new system of management that we must push through the enumeration of the contribution of science and technology.

There Is No Reason to Put Things Off Uselessly

Question: When and in what stages will the set of measures become effective?

Answer: It will go into effect on 1 January 1981, but not everything will be valid as of that date because the 5-year plan will not have been approved by that time. A number of things will be put in force as of 1 January by the implementation plan according to the directive issued by the government. However, some measures will be implemented gradually. It is necessary to create conditions for the economic production units, to prepare their statutes and to think to the end their internal organization. The economic production unit as a whole will be, in the legal sense, fulfilling the tasks laid down by the directive but at places where the conditions will not yet correspond to the need, the introduction will take a year or two. Another matter concerns economic contracts. Step by step we want to achieve a situation in which the implementation plans will be, in their fundamental items, based on economic contracts. That is not the case yet. That is why we want to start formulating within the framework of the 5-year planning period 5-year economic contracts concerning tasks in the scientific-technical development, in deliveries of investment complexes, in centralized and binding investment projects and the like. It will be necessary to properly think through the timetable of our procedure. The purpose is to introduce in our country, following the example of the USSR, an evaluation of enterprises on the basis of their fulfillment of economic contracts. It is likely that precisely that question will not be completely resolved by 1 January 1981. On the other hand we should not be uselessly putting things off and delaying the whole process.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON TOURISM--A 3-day conference on the theme "Tourism as a Factor of International Cooperation" began in Banska Vystřica on 23 April. The conference is attended by more than 100 experts from the socialist countries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

VANCE RESIGNATION, BROWN COMMENTS REPORTED

DW280812 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0501 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday handed in his resignation. Western news agencies also report, citing Washington government sources, that Vance's petition was attributable to differences over Carter's Iran policy.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Defense Brown has not ruled out new military operations against Iran. In a televised interview he particularly drew attention to the enhanced naval presence of the United States in the ocean area near the Iranian coast. Presidential Adviser Brzezinski made utterances along similar lines.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ATTEMPT TO FREE HOSTAGES IN IRAN

Response by Hostage Families

LD251344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Washington--According to agency reports, U.S. Senator Percy announced that the United States attempted to establish an aircraft and helicopter base in Iran, to use during their rapid operation on Tehran. Percy referred to information from the U.S. State Department. According to the senator, a Hercules C-130 collided with a helicopter on the ground during the operation.

According to agency reports the families of the persons detained in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have expressed their deep concern at the military operation. Sara Rosen, mother of a U.S. citizen in the embassy said that Carter "was trying to kill the hostages in the U.S. Embassy." Dorothea Morefield, whose husband is also one of the persons detained in the embassy, said: "We only hope that this will not lead to something worse."

The Soviet news agency TASS described, in a Washington report, the U.S. action as a "military provocation against the Islamic Republic of Iran." It was an "unprecedented adventure undertaken by Washington under the guise of talking about a rejection of military measures in the Iranian-U.S. conflict."

Carter TV Statements Reported

LD251356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Carter announced today on U.S. television that he personally had taken the decision for the military operation against Iran and also for its discontinuation. Carter announced further that he had met the leader of the commando group before the operation. The operation had been prepared and rehearsed for a long time. Carter also said that he would use any future opportunity in order to free the members of the U.S. Embassy detained in Tehran.

Iranian, International Reaction Noted

LD271800 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The abortive U.S. military adventure against the Islamic Republic of Iran and international reaction to it continued to dominate world news today. Our special correspondent Klaus-Dieter Kroeberg has reported on the current situation in Iran.

Here is his report:

The bodies of the Americans who died during the military provocation against Iran near Tabas, which is in the desert in northwest Iran, were transported to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran today. President Bani-Sadr said yesterday at an international press conference that they would be returned unconditionally to the U.S. authorities.

Meanwhile, the U.S. citizens being held have been moved from the Embassy to various places in the country in order to prevent a repetition of the dangerous adventure of 2 days ago. Despite the current statements being circulated by the White House that for the moment it would restrict itself to economic and political pressure, people here are in no doubt that Carter could be planning further aggressive actions. The commander of the gendarmerie, General Tahernezhad, is one of the many who believe that, and I quote: The purpose of the U.S. operation was not simply to release the hostages but an excuse for U.S. intervention in Iran. The undisguised military action was therefore an attack on the country's independence and freedom.

The President explained yesterday that the action was part of a plan which the United States has been following since the revolution at the beginning of last year in an effort to get the country back in its power, and this plan, which relies on potential allies here, has certainly not been dropped.

Today's press publishes a statement by the chief Iranian delegate to the United Nations, Mansur Farhang, in which the diplomat states inter alia that the U.S. action was also directed in the final analysis against those forces here which are in favor of moderation and reconciliation. The problem of the Americans must be solved by the new parliament, the second elections which are scheduled, as you know, for 9 May. He, Farhang, and others are working to get the issue put on the agenda as one of the parliament's first items, about 1 month after the elections. Indeed, the Iranian ambassador said the American people should be very grateful to Iran that the mission failed. If it had not gone wrong, there would have been bloodshed in the embassy and a large number of people would have died, and we would now be in a far more serious situation than we are. Farhang said that Iran's foreign minister and president were ready to work toward a peaceful settlement of the affair.

According to President Bani-Sadr yesterday, the best response which the Iranian people could make would be to mobilize all their forces and at the same time work hard for the country's economic independence. Furthermore, he would call for a special meeting of non-aligned states in order to get further support for Iran's struggle against U.S. imperialism. It was noted with the greatest interest in today's papers that Pakistan, which has been courted so much by the United States, strongly condemned the military action and promised Iran its support in its struggle for sovereignty and national honor.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT--Berlin--The GDR and Angola are to deepen their cooperation in the postal and telecommunications field. A government agreement just signed in Berlin regulates the establishment of stable and regular postal and telecommunications links between the two countries, including transit traffic, as well as questions of technological cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS VANCE RESIGNATION

ID281022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has resigned. New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports:

[Begin Kulcsar recording] The news was reported during the night by U.S. news agencies and radio stations. It came rather unexpectedly. It was known, of course, that Vance was increasingly pushed into the background in Carter's circles of advisers. He did say, however, that he would remain in his post until the presidential elections in November. He insisted on this even when Carter made him take the blame when the U.S. ambassador's vote in the United Nations on the Palestinian issue was declared invalid.

However, Vance did not want to accept responsibility for last week's anti-Iran adventure. Reporters had noticed that the secretary of state had not been present at meetings and had not appeared at public functions during the tense hours since last Thursday. As we now know, he had told the President in advance that we would resign in the event of any military action against Iran, whatever form it took. Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, or National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski could be the next secretary of state. Their names are mentioned most frequently in this connection. [end recording]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. ATTEMPT TO RELEASE TEHRAN HOSTAGES

Carter, Gromyko Statements Reported

ID251820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The United States attempted a commando operation to free the hostages in Tehran. In Washington, President Carter made a television speech concerning the abortive raid and said that he halted the action due to a technical fault. The helicopters deployed for the rescue broke down and in the meantime two U.S. planes collided on the ground. Eight soldiers were killed and several injured. Carter said that the present commando unit would be replaced by a new one. The U.S. President blamed Iran for the lack of progress in the hostage affair.

At his press conference in Paris, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko stated that the USSR is firmly opposed to any kind of military action against Iran. Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh condemned the U.S. action but said also that he has been in contact with the students occupying the U.S. Embassy and advised moderation. According to NATO headquarters in Brussels, the United States did not consult its allies on the action taken in Iran. Of the NATO states, so far only Great Britain has supported the commando raid.

Kulcsar on Carter, Reaction

ID252004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Dispatch by New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar: This morning America woke up to the news of the adventurous action in Iran which misfired. At 0700 a visibly nervous President Carter, showing lack of sleep, appeared before the television cameras trying to give an account of what had happened. It was my decision to attempt the rescue operation; it was my decision to cancel it, the President said.

He also stated that work on the plan for a commando action had gone on since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, i.e. last November. Since then the action had been prepared in detail and rehearsed several times. The President stressed that the aim of the military operation on Iranian territory had been to reduce international tension. He added that the Iranian leaders did not wish to solve the crisis and so the United States was compelled to act. Finally the President stated that Washington continues to demand the release of the hostages and holds the Iranian leaders responsible for their fate.

Iranian Foreign Minister Gotbzadeh, who gave a statement to U.S. television a few minutes later, condemned the U.S. venture and expressed the conviction that the students holding the hostages are exercising self-restraint. The American diplomatic commentators point out i.a. that President Carter had put his allies in an embarrassing position, since the present action was decided when West Europe and Japan had partly joined the diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran. Yet Carter ordered the action now, did not let his allies know and did not ask for their opinion. However, President Carter did not ask for the opinion of the U.S. legislature either. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee sent a letter to Secretary of State Vance and warned him that under the so-called War Authorization Act of 1973 the President must consult the Congress before starting military operations. The senators warned the government not to infringe this law in the case of Iran. Less than 24 hours have passed since then.

TV Reports 'Military Debacle'

LD252050 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Here is a report by our Washington correspondent Andras Heltai:

The U.S. President wished to assure his reelection by a spectacular military operation in true Hollywood style. So far this has cost the lives of eight Americans and perhaps Carter's political future. After the legislature and the press were alerted during the night, the President appeared on television screens at 0700 to announce in a somber voice that the operation launched to free the Tehran hostages had failed before even taking shape. According to Carter, the action had been planned since November, and chances seemed excellent following trial runs. This is the exact opposite of what the same government and its military men have been saying since November; that is, it is impossible to free the hostages from the Tehran embassy by a surprise operation.

After the military debacle, Carter switched to a tone of moderation. He refrained from threatening Iran and its government and again spoke of negotiations. First reaction is mostly condemnatory--how could it be otherwise? The legislators, among them Senators Church and Byrd, sharply pointed out that their views were not sought about this step and its far-reaching consequences, though the law prescribes it. The population understandably fears for the lives of the hostages following the irresponsible action, and the majority of the people condemn Carter.

Kulcsar Commentary

LD262044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Here is our editor, Elemet Csak. On the other end of the line is Istvan Kulcsar, our New York correspondent:

[Csak] Public opinion at home is, I think, fairly well informed concerning the details of the U.S. commando action in Iran. This is in part thanks to your reports. Let us start this conversation by discussing the latest developments. Did Carter speak this morning? There have been unofficial guesses here to the effect that the purpose of this entire action might have been to divert attention from an even bigger action. Is that true?

[Kulcsar] Carter did not speak this morning. As for this theory, I have not heard anything about it, but offhand I would say that it is not very likely. This action was too serious in itself to be regarded as a trick. I am glad to hear that public opinion is well informed at home, because everyone here has the impression that we are very badly informed, that the official organs--more precisely, the administration--has only published a very small part of what has happened and even that is not certain to be true. Thus we are completely in the dark about what happened in Iran.

[Question] Well, we don't know any more about the details than you in the United States. All that we do know is that there was an unsuccessful command action.

[Answer] Yes, that is the only thing that we are sure about.

[Question] Going back to the event itself, the question logically arises: What did Carter expect when he gave the order or the permission concerning this action? Even a schoolchild would realize that when the captors are holding pistols, not even the most powerful country is likely to be successful in freeing the hostages.

[Answer] There are a great many unknown factors. We don't know what forces may have been available in Tehran itself. There are speculations that the embassy could have been stormed even before the arrival of the helicopters. It is also thought possible that American fighter planes might have fired on the embassy building, creating such a panic that no one would have had time or energy to slit the hostages' throats. Many things might have happened.

I think we should concentrate instead on the political purposes which lay behind this action. It is obvious that had this action succeeded, in the United States and elsewhere as well--I mean in the Western countries--no one would have objected at all. You know the saying: The victors are never condemned, not even when there are a lot of victims. Carter would have achieved a great deal in terms of internal politics. He would have unquestionably increased his popularity at home--and this is something that he really needs for this year's elections.

[Question] But what were the chances, expressed in percentages?

[Answer] There are so many unknown factors that it is impossible to say. We don't know what forces were available, what allies existed inside Iran, perhaps even inside the leadership. We don't know anything.

[Question] What about the information concerning the details of the action? Are these also unreliable?

[Answer] Either yes or no. What is sure, or at least very probable, is that three helicopters out of eight broke down.

[Question] But that's terrible. We are talking about one of the most powerful states in the world. It is regarded as a very poor show if three tractors out of eight break down on a farm.

[Answer] The New York TIMES says in this connection that it is a well-known fact that there is a tremendous shortage of trained NCO's in the U.S. fleet. They have to work 70 hours a week, and this applies to the technicians as well. Thus maintenance is very poor.

[Question] But they prepared for this action for months. Is it not possible that this is just a way of manipulating public opinion?

[Answer] This is not impossible, but I don't think so.

[Question] This action took place quite close to the Soviet border. It is quite certain that the Soviets saw this, knew about it and that the Americans must have included this in their calculations. What do the usually very verbose American experts think about this?

[Answer] I have heard it mentioned that the Soviet Union might have been warned that planes were approaching its border. I don't know--I rather doubt this. It must be said that this was not really very near to the Soviet border. There are also practice flights going on.

[Question] I am not a military expert, but in my opinion if an airplane of this size takes off, even quite far from the Soviet border, this is something that modern locating equipment observes and it would attract attention.

[Answer] This depends to a considerable extent on how high the planes fly. In the case of the helicopters, if they fly low this cannot be observed several hundred kilometers away. I would assume that the airplanes did appear on the screens of the Soviet locating equipment.

[Question] This is where the great risk lay. This could have been misunderstood. The Soviets might not have thought of an action to free the hostages but of something else. This is why I raised the question.

[Answer] I am not sure that airplanes do not fly in the same area at other times as well.

[Question] What is your opinion--could this lead to Carter losing the next election?

[Answer] It is too early to say. Last night I attended a reception where I met many journalists both from the United States and abroad. It seems to me that public opinion has not yet crystalized. The attitude of what we, slightly oversimplifying, usually call the leading capitalist circles have not yet crystalized. This may harm Carter, but I am not altogether sure about it.

Commentary on Reaction

LD271342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Here is a dispatch by New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar on the reaction of American public opinion to the failed rescue bid in Iran:

The United States has still not recovered from the shock of Carter's TV announcement on Friday morning. It is obvious that everyone in the United States wishes that the hostages should safely return home but it is not indifferent at what price. It is clear even to nonmilitary experts that the operation, meant to be a brilliantly executed surprise attack to free the prisoners, was in fact a dangerous action.

What would have happened if there had been no technical fault and the six helicopters reached the U.S. Embassy in Tehran? How many Iranian students, how many U.S. soldiers and, not least, how many American hostages would have lost their lives in the course of the rescue attempt? After this, the Iranian Air Force would have been deployed, inevitably, to prevent the invading helicopters and planes from leaving with impunity. And since the U.S. command must have reckoned with this, is it not evident that the U.S. fighter planes stationed on the Carrier Nimitz would have taken off to intercept the Iranian Air Force? An aerial combat, an American-Iranian military conflict, war in the Persian Gulf; where could all this have led?

These questions are asked by many people in the United States. A group of influential American politicians, Senator Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and others accuse President Carter of having infringed the provisions of the so-called War Authorization Act of 1973 by not asking the opinion of the legislature before applying military force. The official standpoint, however, is that what happened was not a military but a rescue operation. Noted American commentators draw attention to the fact that with this action President Carter has lost the last vestiges of his allies' confidence. It was by extreme effort that he persuaded the allies to join the sanctions against Iran, partly at the expense of their own interests. Secretary of State Vance personally assured Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau in Ottawa on Wednesday that the United States did not plan any military action against Iran. Now Secretary of Defense Brown clearly stated on Friday evening that the United States does not even hope that the hostages can be freed within the foreseeable future of economic and diplomatic pressure, and of course, President Carter informed the allies, just as the U.S. legislators, of the abortive raid only after the event.

In the view of rational observers, Carter was basically guided in launching the storm-trooper adventure by one factor: The hope that the rescue of the hostages may so enhance his popularity among the electors that this would ensure his reelection without fail. Now after the action, which cost eight dead, and which almost plunged the United States into war, Carter is still preoccupied with personal consequences, i.e., how much the events have diminished his chances of being reelected.

MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING

LD261731 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The MSZMP delegation has arrived in Paris to take part in the meeting of the European communist and workers parties, which is due to begin on Monday. The conference has been convened to discuss the issues of peace and disarmament. The Hungarian delegation is led by Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary. Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee, and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Department, are also members of the delegation. The conference was convened at the initiative of the French Communist Party and the PZPR.

ROMANY, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY KARMAL IN KABUL

LD262040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, Afghan head of state, has received the Hungarian party and government delegation visiting Kabul. At the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the head of the delegation, Pal Romany, conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee and Council of Ministers on the occasion of the second anniversary of the April revolution.

Keshtmand Interviewed

ID271046 Budapest MTI in English 0602 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 April (MTI)--A reporter of the weekly VILAGGAZDASAG, organ of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, was received in Kabul by Vice Premier and Minister of Planning Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president [words indistinct] Afghanistan, who spoke about the country's economic position and plans.

In the interview, carried in this week's issue of the paper, Keshtmand pointed out that Afghanistan, with plenty of [words indistinct] yet unexploited natural resources including gas and oil, is one of the poorest among the developing countries. The per capita value of national income is hardly higher than \$200 a year. For the mineral wealth to be raised, there is need to open mines, build modern processing plants, construct [words indistinct] plants and roads, lay down the fundamentals of modern agriculture.

[Words indistinct] started in March 1979 to implement the First Five-Year Plan which forms part of a long-term economic concept of development. But only one part of the concept could be carried out because of last year's [word indistinct] internal policy, actions by counter-revolutionary groups, not to mention Hafizollah Amin's voluntarist type of economic policy.

[Words indistinct] long-term targets are [words indistinct] Keshtmand claimed, explaining: "We have in mind to increase the national economy 36 percent, industrial production by 63 and agricultural [words indistinct] 20 percent till the end of the five-year plan."

"Presently we shall start to build a range of hydraulic power plants. Our plans provide to step up the exploitation of natural gas resources, to open a copper mine, to attain a considerable run-up of the food and textile industries. The building of an oil refinery with a [words indistinct] 500,000 tons will start in the near future.

"If left to our own resources--Keshtmand said--we would hardly be able to carry out these plans. Therefore, in drafting the plans we have taken economic assistance from abroad into account. About 60 percent is the rate of economic support from the socialist countries, primarily from the Soviet Union, we rely upon to reach the goals. Already we have received invaluable aid to deal with the most burning troubles. Soviet grain and food deliveries make it possible to care for continuous supplies of the most important articles and to keep the prices constant. Under an agreement with the Soviet Union we shall receive unrepayable relief supplies of consumer commodities in the value of 10 million roubles a year as long as the economy won't be able to stand on its own feet."

Soltan Ali Keshtmand finally declared: "Enormous (?are) the tasks as we have to catch up with enormous arrears. For coping successfully with them we need rest, internal stability and mainly the power to avert the dangers of foreign aggression. However, we are taking an optimistic view in the knowledge that we are not standing alone in this struggle," the vice premier (?closed) the interview.

BRIEFS

AMF DOR TO HONDURAS--Dr Karoly Szabo, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Honduras, has presented his credentials to Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the government military junta. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Apr 80 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. ATTEMPT IN IRAN

Warsaw Radio Report

LD252036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that last night the United States made an unsuccessful attempt to free the U.S. hostages held in Tehran. President Carter announced that he gave instructions to stop the operation because of a defective helicopter. While the participants in the operation were withdrawing from Iran, two U.S. aircraft collided on the ground; eight people were killed and several injured. All those who took part in the operation were withdrawn from Iran by air.

According to a U.S. communique there was no clash with Iranian forces and no Iranian citizens were harmed. President Carter said that the operation had been planned from the moment Iranian students took over the U.S. Embassy. He refused to give any other details of the affair. The U.S. ABC Radio and TV Network reported that the U.S. commando unit was sent to Iran from the territory of Pakistan. However, Israeli Radio reported that the failed bid was based in Egypt, and on the way to Iran the U.S. aircraft landed in Bahrain.

The Iranian command announced in Tehran that two U.S. military aircraft carrying CIA agents and U.S. Marines collided, crashed and were burned out in the vicinity of Tabas, in the northeastern Iranian province of Khurasan. The communique said that the crash occurred during pursuit by Iranian aircraft. Western press agencies report that in the view of Iranian authorities that it is likely that a group of participants in the failed U.S. bid are still present in the vicinity of the scene of the crash.

Zablocki, Church Cited

LD252037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] AFP writes that the announcement of the failure of the Iranian operation was followed in the White House by an atmosphere of crisis and confusion. An AFP correspondent reports that the failure of the operation constitutes a great blow to President Jimmy Carter's prestige. The news of the operation was received by families of the hostages and by Congress members with astonishment and great disquiet. The chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, Clement Zablocki, said that the President acted illegally since the law forbids him to embark on military operations without the agreement of Congress. A similar view was expressed by Frank Church, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

News of the U.S. operation in Iran caused surprise in West European capitals, where it is being said that U.S. allies had not been told about the operation. AFP writes that the affair is likely to become the top subject of discussion at the EEC leaders' summit to be held at the end of this month.

'Serious Political Repercussions' Predicted

LD252122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The failed U.S. attempt to use force to free the hostages held in Tehran has produced a loud response throughout the world.

Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, has appealed for restraint and common sense, and offered his offices to secure a peaceful solution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

The United States itself, this view is generally held that the failure of the operation undertaken by Carter will have serious political repercussions in the country. Many senators were critical of the President's actions.

Comment on Indian Ocean Actions

LD271322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary from the "Military Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] The more facts emerge from the U.S.-Iranian conflict the more clearly can be seen Washington's true aim. The White House and Pentagon are interested above all in the problem of regaining their influence in that region of the world, which diminished after the removal of the shah's regime.

In this effort, Washington is not choosy in the selection of its means and methods. Economic pressures go hand in hand with military blackmail and Carter is trying to include in his orbit of dictation also his NATO partners and Japan. As recent weeks have made clear, this has created new problems for Washington.

The Washington administration's policy is not to the European partners' taste, especially in view of their energy and fuel difficulties and the dangerous machinations which are aimed at applying military sanctions against Iran.

Last Friday's news of the failure of the U.S. airborne attempt to free its hostages is typical in this context. U.S. commentators put forward all kinds of stories in this connection. There is growing talk about a blockade of Iranian ports. Two American newspapers, the Washington POST and the Boston GLOBE, have even announced a date for its commencement--11 May. This has resulted in guesses and speculation as to who it is that is supposed to be mobilized by this date.

At the same time, the Pentagon's most recent decisions have been focused on concentrating the U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf region. In March, a 7th Fleet group made its appearance in the Arabian Sea; it consisted of several landing ships, with Marines. The Washington POST reports that in accordance with Defense Secretary Brown's instruction, Pentagon is working on a detailed plan for mining the Persian Gulf. But this is only one side of the coin of these machinations.

The other side, the real one, reveals the true nature of Pentagon's strategy in this region. It is not fortuitous that one hears with increasing frequency the news about the plan to form a new naval group; namely, the 5th U.S. fleet. Naturally the reason given for this is the need for the so-called defense of U.S. interests.

In this way, U.S.-Iranian relations have now become a convenient pretext for plans which the military circles have been hatching for a long time. In 1948 the Pentagon formed U.S. naval cooperation links with Bahrain, which are operative to this day in the Persian Gulf. At the beginning of the 70's a 7th Fleet squadron made its appearance in this area. Since 1970, aircraft carriers and other ships have been cruising, exercises have been organized and bases developed here. This constitutes a violation of the endeavors by the nonaligned states to achieve a complete demilitarization of the Indian Ocean Zone, and creates a source of danger.

II. 28 Apr 80

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POLAND

The Pentagon is making every effort to get a firm foothold in the region of the Indian Ocean, and this is the reason for its constant military threats against recalcitrant states unwilling to yield to Washington's pressure. At the same time, Washington military circles have been increasing military aid for the states of Southeast Asia, creating in this way new sources of the armaments race. All these facts prove that the Pentagon is intensifying its aggressiveness globally, that it is pursuing a policy of strength and military dictation, and this, as is well known, has failed to pass the test of time in the past and does not augur well for U.S. successes in the future.

PAP CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS AFGHAN INFORMATION MINISTER

LD261752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] In Kabul yesterday, on the day before the second anniversary of the revolution, the provisional constitution came into force. This constitution says that Afghanistan is a state of the Muslim working masses.

'Abdol Majid, Afghan minister of information, told a PAP correspondent that the provisional constitution is the principal achievement of the present or second phase of the April revolution, because it creates a legal framework for implementing the revolution's popular-democratic ideals. The constitution guarantees the democratic rights and freedoms of the population, including total religious freedom.

The minister added that calm has been restored in a considerable part of the country during the past 4 months, whereas during the final period of Amin's government, counterrevolutionary gangs were fighting in 21 of Afghanistan's 27 provinces. At present, there is fighting only in the provinces bordering on Pakistan.

WERBLAN TO LEAD DELEGATION TO PARIS CP CONFERENCE

LD272311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] A PZPR delegation led by Andrzej Werblan, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and including Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Kyzysztof Ostrowski, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the party Central Committee, will take part in the meeting of European communist and workers parties which starts in Paris tomorrow under the slogan "For Peace and Disarmament." The meeting has been convened on a joint initiative of the French Communist Party and the PZPR.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION PAYS VISIT 21-26 APRIL

LD252256 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 April (PAP)--A study delegation of the French Communist Party--led by Jean Charles Dubart, member of the French Communist Party CC--paid a visit to Poland between April 21 and 26 at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation got acquainted with the development of coal mining in Poland.

The French delegation was received by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Political Bureau, first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice. The delegation held many meetings in factories and also had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping and the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, which centered on current and future Polish-French economic cooperation and trade.

U. S. RESCUE ACTION IN IRAN 'SERIOUS ACT OF FORCE'

AU251956 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/4/1980--The Romanian public opinion has learned with feelings of deep anxiety and disapproval about the American commando operation in Iran. This is obviously a particularly serious act of force, a violation of the national sovereignty of an independent state. Irrespective of the reason invoked in support of this action, it cannot be justified legally and rationally, and therefore it can only be most firmly and categorically disapproved.

No one can consider the violation of the national sovereignty of an independent state as a humanitarian act. The military interference of the USA in Iran not only will not solve the difference between the two states but will lead to a further deterioration of relations between the USA and Iran.

Certainly, as is known, Romania has declared for the observance of the statute of the diplomatic corps, considering the use of diplomats as hostages to be a violation of the principles of interstate questions. This cannot justify the infringement of the territorial sovereignty of any country, however. The problem of liberating the American hostages in Iran must be solved not by force but by negotiations between the sides, in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

In general, our country firmly declares for the settlement of interstate litigious issues and differences, no matter how complicated they might be, by peaceful negotiations exclusively, military confrontations, the threat and use of force being completely renounced.

Public opinion in Romania considers that such acts of infringement of the sovereignty of a country can only lead to the aggravation of the already deteriorated international situation, to the heightening of existing tension, posing fresh obstacles to the efforts towards the halting of the negative course of the world political life, and towards the resumption and furtherance of the process of detente.

That is why public opinion in Romania demands with utmost resolve and firmness that an end be put to such acts of interfering in the life of other states, of violation of the national sovereignty of other people. At present, mankind does not need acts of force; it needs a new climate and a new policy, respect for each state's independence and sovereignty, equality in (?relations) among all nations, the adoption of negotiations as the sole means of solving the complex issues confronting contemporary mankind, development of peaceful collaboration and friendship among all the peoples of the world.

URSU, USSR'S MARCHUK DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

AU251925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES. 25/4/1980--Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, now in Moscow for the 21st session of the CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, had a working meeting with G. I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR. During the interview, examined were the stage and results of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in science and technology, the preparation stage of the programme of cooperation between the two countries in the 1981-1985 period, and established were measures for finalizing it.

Both sides pointed to the new possibilities of further expanding and deepening the mutually advantageous technical-scientific cooperation for solving questions of joint interest in such domains as metallurgy, chemistry, energetics, machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, agriculture, food industry.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between G. I. Marchuk and Academician Elena Ceausescu, C. E., DSC, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S TALKS IN INDIA REPORTED

AU271740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Delhi (AGERPRES) 27/4/1980--India and Romania have identical or very close stands on the great issues confronting present-day mankind as it was stressed at the beginning of the Romanian-Indian talks held in Delhi during the official visit Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, is paying to India at the invitation of his counterpart, P.V. Narasimha Rao.

During the talks, analysis was made of the current stage and the prospects of developing bilateral relations in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest. Views were also exchanged on some questions of the contemporary international life.

The foreign ministers of the two countries pointed to the special role the Romanian-Indian top-level meetings and talks, the agreements reached on those occasions by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had in the expansion and diversification of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

During the exchange of views on the main present-day issues, stress was laid on the necessity of acting for halting the worsening of international situation, for politically settling all states of tension and conflict, for passing to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for liquidating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, for furthering the policy of detente, for securing all states' national independence.

During his visit to Delhi, the Romanian foreign minister had working meetings with Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, minister of commerce and steel, and with Charanjit Chanana, minister of state for industry. During the talks, expressed was the joint wish to capitalize the growing possibilities of developing the relations of economic collaboration between the two countries and peoples, especially the cooperation in industrial production.

CEAUSESCU, DPRK COMMISSION HEAD VIEW ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU261250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1245 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1980--On April 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, chairman for Korea of the inter-government consultative commission on economic and technico-scientific relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whose proceedings took place in Bucharest.

The interview was attended by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission. Sin In-ha, ambassador of the D.P.R. of Korea in Bucharest was present.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and most cordial wishes from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the Romanian people--wishes of fresh important victories in the socialist construction. At the same time, the Korean vice-premier expressed his gratitude to the Romanian head of state for the interview granted, stressed the fruitful character of the visit paid to Romania, of the talks conducted, during which they examined ways and concrete modalities to intensify and diversify the collaboration between the two countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Kim Il-song be conveyed a warm salute, as well as best wishes, and the Korean people--fresh and ever greater successes in socialist construction.

During the interview, they evoked with satisfaction the relations of close and fruitful collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, which expand and grow continually, following the translation into life of the agreements reached by Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song during their meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang. They emphasized the important progress recorded in the development of the economic, technico-scientific and other kinds of cooperation, and showed the wish to amplify and deepen this multilateral collaboration in domains of mutual interest. Emphasis was placed on the role incumbent on the intergovernment consultative commission in the sustained promotion of the long-term cooperation in production, in expanding the bilateral trade exchanges, to the benefit of the two countries, of understanding and collaboration among nations.

The Korean vice-premier expressed sincere thanks to the party, government, people of Romania, to Nicolae Ceausescu personally, for the steady support given to the Korean people in the attainment of its ideals of peaceful reunification of the homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the full solidarity and active support of the party, government and people of Romania to the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people after the homeland's peaceful, independent and democratic reunification--a greatly important objective of the Korean people.

At the same time, the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples in the international arena was highly appreciated and they stressed that it was a contribution to the affirmation of the policy of independence, detente and broad collaboration internationally, to the general cause of socialism and peace.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU261928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1980--The ninth session of the intergovernmental consultative commission on questions concerning the economic and technical-scientific relations between Romania and Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Bucharest over April 23-26.

The delegations were headed by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, chairman for Korea of the commission.

The commission noted with satisfaction that, since the eighth session, special results had been scored in the development of the Romanian-Korean collaboration. The two sides established appropriate measures for the realization of the economic projects under way in the domain of machine building, building materials, chemical and woodworking industries.

Likewise, approached were new spheres of Romanian-Korean collaboration in the sectors of the petrochemical industry, machine building, extractive industry, metallurgy and technical-scientific cooperation. The commission analysed possibilities and set adequate measures for expanding commercial relations, increasing the volume of goods exchanges on mutually advantageous terms. The way in which the preparations for the conclusion of the long-term agreement on commercial exchanges between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over 1981-1985 should proceed was agreed upon.

The protocol of the ninth session of the commission and the protocol of the eighth session of the sub-commission of technical and scientific collaboration between the two countries were signed.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU251641 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Khalid Ash-Shaykh, who presented his credentials as PLO permanent representative to our country. Presenting his credentials, the PLO permanent representative extended sincere and warm fraternal greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, together with cordial wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

In the speech made on this occasion, the speaker conveyed congratulations on behalf of Yasir 'Arafat and the members of the PLO Executive Committee for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Stressing the relations established between our country and the PLO, the speaker stressed that the heroic and struggling Palestinian people are proud of their relations with Romania and of the solidarity and friendship that link them with the Romanian people and especially the warm fraternal relations between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, relations that have played a decisive role in strengthening relations of close friendship between our peoples, between the RCP and the PLO. The speaker then stressed the contribution made by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu toward achieving a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and for the efforts aimed at achieving the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The Palestinian people, the speaker stressed, highly appreciate the valuable support given by the RCP, at a political, diplomatic, material and moral level, to the PLO in that organization's sustained efforts in the service of the just cause and struggle of the Palestinian people, so that they are able to exercise their inalienable and legitimate national rights.

After referring to the aggravation of the current international situation, to which the perpetuation of the Middle East situation also contributes, the speaker stressed the need to intensify international efforts, including efforts by the United Nations, to establish a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in that area. The speaker stated that the Middle East problem can only be resolved by a just settlement of the Palestinian cause and such a just settlement can be achieved only with the participation of the PLO as a principle and basic part. The PLO is the only legitimate representative of all the Palestinian people. In conclusion, the speaker stressed that the PLO, appreciating the firm and unaltered position and the sincere support granted throughout the years by Romania, wants to express its conviction that this support will continue to strengthen the existing close friendship and solidarity, thus serving the interests and aspirations of the two peoples and the achievement of a lasting, comprehensive and just peace.

Receiving the credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the feelings voiced and, in turn, conveyed best wishes for good health and personal happiness to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and wishes for success to the friendly Palestinian people in their efforts to achieve their legitimate rights.

In his response, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the efforts made by the Romanian people to implement the 12th party congress decisions and Romania's activity carried out at an international arena devoted to peace, detente, understanding and cooperation in the world. After stressing that Romania is forcefully struggling to establish relations among states on the basis of the respect for the new principles of international law, the speaker stressed that the international situation has worsened a great deal recently because of the accumulation of a number of complicated problems and because old conflicts are unsolved and new ones have emerged and that there still exist signs of the imperialist policy of force and diktat and of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

Under these circumstances, Romania believes that everything should be done to stop a further accentuation of tension, resume and continue the policy of detente and peace, settle all disputes by peaceful negotiations and firmly promote a policy of cooperation and understanding that will ensure the free and independent development of each nation.

Referring to the Middle East situation, the speaker reiterated Romania's position regarding the achievement of a comprehensive and just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all areas occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, of resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own national state, and on the basis of ensuring the independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

The speaker then stressed the existing relations between our country and the PLO and the importance of meetings between the head of the Romanian state and Yasir 'Arafat, which have contributed to the development of friendly relations between the Romanian and Palestinian people at an international level. The speaker then stressed: Romania believes that it is particularly important under the current circumstances in the world that the convening of an international conference should be agreed upon under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations, in order to seek solutions regarding Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the establishment of peace in that area and throughout the world. Such a conference must ensure conditions for the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO as the sole genuine and recognized representative of the Palestinian people, the Soviet Union and the United States as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference and with the participation of other states that can make a positive contribution to the process of peacefully settling the Middle East conflict. In conclusion, the speaker expressed the desire and resolute determination of the RCP, the Romanian Government and all Romanian people to continue to grant full support--political, diplomatic, material and moral--to the just cause of the Palestinian people and to establishing an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East.

After the accreditation ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO permanent representative.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR DEPARTING TANZANIA--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere received the farewell call of Romanian Ambassador to Tanzania Alexandru Calomfirescu, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to that country. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 25 Apr 80 AU]

PROBLEMS REPORTED WITH TITO'S HEART, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

LD261145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito remains exceptionally grave. In the last few days there have been serious disturbances in the functioning of his digestive organs. Signs of heart weakness are appearing again. There are no significant changes in the disturbances in the functions of the other organs reported earlier. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

State of Shock Overcome

LD281144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Ljubljana--As a result of applying suitable measures of treatment, the critical phase of shock into which the comrade president passed during the afternoon of 22 April has been overcome, but his general state of health remains very grave. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES MARK U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN

Senator Church Request

LD251435 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 25 (TANJUG)--Ten or so hours before the failure of U.S. commandos to execute their action in the territory of Iran, the [word indistinct] Senate Foreign Affairs Committee asked in writing from the U.S. State Department to be consulted about any military action outside the U.S., and this before its execution.

Frank Church, the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, requested from the State Department that his committee be kept informed on all engagements involving U.S. Armed Forces outside of the U.S. It was also asked that this question be considered in the committee in view of Carter's announcement that actions like that are possible.

Under the U.S. laws, the U.S. President cannot declare war on other countries nor engage its armed forces before informing the U.S. Congress and before having been given approval for decisions like that. It is unknown whether President Carter informed the Congress on last night's armed action in the territory of Iran.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee was not informed on the forthcoming violation of the state integrity of Iran.

U.S. Reaction

AU251714 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 80

[TANJUG correspondent Slobodan Obradovic report]

[Text] As we have said, the situation arising from the unsuccessful American armed action to free the hostages from the embassy in Tehran attracts special attention in the world.

Let us first hear a report from Washington where U.S. President Jimmy Carter spoke about this action and the motives of this action in a broadcast to the nation over television at 1300 hours Central European Time. TANJUG correspondent Slobodan Obradovic reports:

In a somber voice and obviously deeply upset, President Carter early this morning informed the American nation that he personally made the decision that U.S. Armed Forces take action in Iranian territory. He said he bears full responsibility for it. The aim was the freeing of hostages, a humanitarian action. There was no intention of provoking hostilities with the Iranian people. He said this in a speech carried by all radio and television stations here, pointing out that it was his wish--as he put it--to eliminate the cause of international tension with the abduction [otmica] of American citizens. Carter did not reply to the criticism of the U.S. Congress which is expected to pose the question of the constitutionality of the decision to engage the U.S. Armed Forces without the agreement of this representative body.

The first assessments of the American public and the press are mixed--the violation of Iranian territorial integrity not being approved in the majority of cases. The relatives of the Americans held hostage are particularly indignant, because, they say, the situation now is even more difficult than before. The impression is that the U.S. public is astonished, disappointed and also frightened. What will now happen to the hostages?

Indignation, Concern for Consequences

LD252058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Washington--In the first commentaries of American radio and television stations, the unsuccessful attempt by the U.S. Armed Forces to free, by an incursion on Iran's territory, their captive citizens from Tehran has been described as an "American tragedy."

The public here, the political circles and in particular the administration are both saddened and disappointed that the American commandos did not succeed with their surprise action--regardless of it having been waged on the territory of a sovereign country--in resolving "America's national trauma." There are, however, also those who are indignant about this risky operation having been undertaken at all because they deduce that the hostages are now in an even greater danger. What is common to all is the concern about possible negative consequences of this American action in Iran for the future prospects for the release of the hostages.

While waiting to see what the reaction of the Iranian Government will be, the official circles here are also preoccupied by the questions whether in this new situation the American allies will stick to their promise to extend assistance in order to have the hostages released or whether they will dissociate themselves from the attempt to have a solution reached by armed action. All the more so, since President Carter did not apparently inform his allies about a military action being planned.

President Carter will, it seems, have considerable troubles also in the internal sphere because a number of senators have been stressing since last night that, according to American legislation, the President has no right to involve armed forces in military actions before he receives the Congress' consent. There was, apparently, also no agreement in the White House either because it was published last night that a section of prominent officials "expressed disagreement" with the preparations for the use of armed forces for the release of hostages. Among those who opposed such proposals at a session in the White House at the beginning of the week were, according to the press here, Eizenstat, Assistant to the U.S. President for domestic affairs and policy, and Hertzberg, President Carter's speech writer.

II. 28 Apr 80

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YUGOSLAVIA

An emergency session by President Carter with the members of his cabinet is in progress in the White House, at which, informed sources report, the political implications of the American action on Iranian territory are being discussed.

Carter's direct opponent in the election campaign, George Bush, former director of the CIA, was among the first who said that he agreed with the decision to carry out "a military intervention."

Senator Kennedy avoided making a direct statement on the justification of the incursion of U.S. Armed Forces on Iran's territory, but he stated that he "feels with the American people in their difficult moments" and that he considered the Iranian Government responsible for the safety of the hostages.

Iranian, Further American Reaction

ID262122 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Of the news and reports from abroad, it is certainly those on the latest developments in the Iranian-American conflict and the violation of Iranian sovereignty which are attracting the greatest attention. Here, first, is a report from Tehran by TANJUG correspondent Sreten Petrovic:

The Iranian Army, the revolution guards and the gendarmerie are continuing to search the section of the large salt desert where the American commandos landed the night before last. In addition to the remnants of two aircraft, and two damaged and three usable helicopters, five charred bodies have also been found. At a press conference which has just ended, Iranian President Bani-Sadr has stated that the mortal remains of the American commandos will be handed over to the American administration. Today, a team of experts will check the remnants of the flying craft in which there are probably still some bodies of those who were killed.

More and more details of the action by the commandos are coming to light, but the picture is still not complete. The American commandos landed on the edge of the least explored desert in the world, Dasht Avir, in which, due to large deposits of salt, there is practically no life at all. Though U.S. President Carter has said that all the surviving commandos were successfully evacuated, the Iranian Army, the guards and the people are searching the area where the landing took place, because it is believed that over 10 American marines are wandering aimlessly through the desert. Since yesterday morning Iranian aircraft have been continually patrolling the air space above the place where the American helicopters and aircraft landed, but so far not a single commando has been discovered.

The students at the embassy today accused internal mercenaries of having helped the Americans. The students do not say who these persons are, but maintain that they have information which they will place at the disposal of the Iranian leadership. This means the religious leader, Imam Khomeyni.

Iranian President Bani-Sadr said today that the hostages have already been moved from the American embassy. This is the first consequence of the unsuccessful American action, and in all likelihood there will be other consequences, too--above all in the Iranian-American propaganda war. For by sending in its commandos, America violated Iranian sovereignty.

Now a report on U.S. reactions. Here is Slobodan Obradovic, TANJUG correspondent in Washington:

Following yesterday's unsuccessful military incursion into Iranian territory, official Washington was at first depressed and saddened.

This was followed by concern and fear for the fate of the hostages. Since this morning official circles have been surprised. What surprises the administration here is the restrained and practically conciliatory reaction by Tehran, which was certainly not expected at all. It was believed that the reply by the Iranian revolutionary authorities would be close to a catastrophe. Therefore, some rays of hope are beginning to emerge here to the effect that now, following such a drastic manifestation of American decisiveness to free its citizens, the atmosphere for the examination of this problem in Iran--and in the international community as well as at the United Nations--will be somewhat more favorable.

President Carter in particular has received encouragement from his citizens. Institutes for public opinion polls assert that the majority of Americans support his decision to carry out a military intervention. What is not so good, however, is the fact that over 60 percent of those asked have come out in favor of repeating the armed action until the hostages are freed.

Sundic: No Justification

LD261522 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The unsuccessful American action in Iran is the chief issue of debates and reactions in Washington and Tehran today and also in the whole world. U.S. President Carter will today submit a report to Congress on this action which is evoking very severe reactions among the international public. Nearly all countries are condemning this action as an obvious violation of Iranian sovereignty, as being interventionist and very dangerous for world peace. At the same time, in some West European capitals attempts are made to justify these actions by humanitarian reasons and aims. Our commentator describes the unsuccessful U.S. military incursion into Iran as an action against peace. Let's listen to Milika Sundic:

Following the break in diplomatic relations with Iran and the introduction of economic sanctions, U.S. President Carter has taken yet another--this time the riskiest--action which could, even though unsuccessful, have unforeseeable circumstances. What this refers to is the attempt to free the captive American diplomats, an attempt which failed and which probably would not have succeeded even if what happened in the Iranian desert, some 500 km southeast of Tehran, had not happened.

Despite assurances by the U.S. President to the effect that the action aimed at freeing the hostages was not directed against the Iranian people and that it had an exclusively humanitarian character, the Iranian people experienced everything which took place in the night from Thursday to Friday as a crude onslaught on its independence and as an act of war against the Iranian revolution, as the Iranian foreign minister said. For though the United States has good reasons to be concerned about the fate of the hostages and though in the world too there is a mood in favor of the Iranian authorities freeing the American diplomats, the attempt to resolve the problems of hostages by application of military force cannot be justified by anything.

The American action has deepened even more the gap of mistrust between the two countries and postponed the problem of releasing the hostages indefinitely and maybe even worsened the hostages' position. Disputes between states--of whatever kind they might be--cannot be resolved by the application of military force. Such methods threaten world peace and lead to a further deterioration in the already difficult international situation. It is also known that the hostages are not the basic problem of the Iranian-American relations. Relations between the two countries are much more complex. The United States has reconciled itself only with difficulty with the changes in Iran and still believes that it will regain its lost positions in that country.

Bloc confrontation and the struggle of blocs for spheres of influence are increasingly present in the Near and Middle East. This could turn that entire area at any moment into a hotbed of war which would be difficult both to localize as well as to extinguish. Carter's action against Iran has alarmed the whole world including America's West European allies who evidently had known nothing or very little about it. That action could also call into question Carter's reelection as U.S. President. It is in this apparently that the danger of fresh similar attempts to free the hostages lies, thus also the danger of a broader American intervention in Iran. Let us recall that the U.S. President had been indicating the possibility of military measures but the world believed that these were mere threats which would never materialize.

As matters stand at present, the prospects for the United States to change its behavior toward Iran are diminishing more and more. Yet this is an opportunity--though at the moment during the most difficult predicament--to learn different lessons from the unsuccessful adventure, to understand and accept the changes in Iran in a proper manner, to desist from military pressure and economic sanctions because this represents the only way leading to a solution both of the problem of hostages and of all other problems which have been encumbering Iranian-U.S. relations for years.

With regard to Iran this, of course, does not mean that the problems faced by the Iranian revolution will be resolved by keeping the hostages, but even less will a way out of the impasse which the relations between the two countries have reached be found by applying military force to which the United States has resorted. Relations between states can be stable and friendly only if they are based on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and strict respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The American action in Iran is indirect contradiction with all the above-mentioned principles.

Comparison of U.S., Soviet Actions

AU262045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The American action in Iran was carried out on the same day that Andrey Gromyko left Paris where, according to reports from France, the two sides failed to reach agreement on the question of the Afghanistan crisis. In the past 2 days we have witnessed difficulties that the two big powers have imposed on the world, Bojan Dimitrijevic says in his commentary:

An overt competition of the two big powers has now begun with the Asian crisis. This shows that it is not a matter of some marginal episodes in an allegedly insignificant region, as some people want to show, but that it is a matter of a crisis that endangers world peace. After all, even the earlier contests of the big powers were never local in nature, because at the present level of interdependence, peace is indivisible.

Regardless of the differences in excuses or the scope at a particular time, the actions of the two big powers have a common denominator in their method, purpose and aims. The method is an application of their own armed forces. The purpose is intervention. The aim is to impose their own interest on the peoples of their countries.

One big power justified the sending of its armed forces to a neighboring country with the excuse that they were saving the regime there from foreign intervention, but by their intervention they only destroyed this regime and provoked internal war. The other power justified sending its helicopters by saying it was trying to save the hostages. The undertaking not only has failed but it has naturally caused a strengthening of the internal mobilization of the masses against the organizers of such an intervention.

In this way, first, one big power played into the hands of another, and then the second big power did a favor to the first. They both did this in order to expand or to preserve their own spheres of interest, both at the expense of two independent nonaligned countries.

All the reports yesterday and today confirm that hardly anybody accepts Carter's risky move. If its most vociferous supporter in the United States is Kissinger, the greatest advocate of sharp measures, this is not good either for Carter nor for his election chances. In the world, there are few who have found excuses for this move, just as there were few who justified the preceding move of the other big power. An emphasized scolding of only one big power or another in this case is a dangerous mistake that can equally, nay, primarily harm the one who commits it. He either cannot take care of his own independence or he jeopardizes his own independence.

It is encouraging to note that there are only a few of these. Carter's move has not been accepted even by American allies. All the statements we have received from the world speak of various shades of condemnation of this action. Many ask whether the action in the Iranian desert was intended as a failure in order to gain a pretext for a later success. All this confirms that the realization has prevailed in the world that the two powers find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the UN principles in favor of which they themselves vote when it is a question of their narrowly conceived interests and the unpredictability of their competition. Instead of being most responsible when it is a question of peace, they do not behave in such a way although they both assert that they are struggling for peace. Objectively speaking, they thus endanger peace for everybody. The lessons require solutions, and these depend on everyone regardless of whether--as in recent months--the lesson is called Afghanistan or Iran.

Report on Vance Resignation

AU280647 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0610 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] It has been officially announced in Washington that Secretary of State Vance has submitted his resignation. The reason is his disagreement with the U.S. military action to rescue the hostages in Tehran. The first assessments of Secretary Vance's resignation by Washington observers indicate that the United States will continue a sharp course in international political affairs. On the other hand the head of American diplomacy has been one of the advocates of the policy that has been oriented under certain conditions toward solving international problems by talks in order to advance the policy of relaxation of tension. Judging by all available evidence, Cyrus Vance did not agree with the general course of Washington's foreign policy. According to the first reports, he had openly informed President Carter that he did not agree with the engagement of armed forces to rescue the hostages. Vance's deputy Warren Christopher will assume the position relinquished by Cyrus Vance.

SUNDIC DENOUNCES NOVOYE VREMYA STAND ON PARIS CP MEETING

LD252055 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] News of the day's topical foreign policy commentary is devoted to the insinuations by the Soviet periodical NOVOYE VREMYA against the communist and workers' parties which have not accepted the invitation to take part in the Paris meeting of European communist parties. Here is Milika Sundic:

The PZPR and the French Communist Party [PCF], as initiators of the Paris meeting of European communist parties due to be held on 28-29 April, have promised that the forthcoming meeting will not occupy itself with the parties which did not accept the invitation and, similarly, that those parties which have come out in favor of holding the Paris gathering will not be obliged to sign the document if its contents do not suit them.

According to what is known to date the organizers of the meeting--although energetically in favor of holding it--have not betrayed the above promise. If all the other participants in the Paris meeting act in the same way--as well as after the meeting, of course--this would be significant progress in comparison with some earlier meetings between communist and workers' parties. Of course, the exception was the Berlin conference, at which most progress was made in the sphere of the principles of cooperation and relations in the communist and workers' movement. Unfortunately, the Berlin conference, and in particular the principles which were adopted at it, are present less and less in the specific behavior of individual parties. It might even be said that many parties have forgotten both the Berlin conference and its lessons. There are even instances of deviating from the agreement not to bring into question--during preparations for the Paris meeting--the policy of those parties which have decided not to take part in it. The Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA has gone furthest in this direction up to now, reducing participation or nonparticipation in the Paris meeting to the question of electing in favor of either a policy of peace or a policy which objectively leads to war. As is evident, the Soviet periodical directly links nonparticipation in the conference with the policy of NATO and equates participation in it with support for the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. In other words, the Paris meeting, as envisaged by NOVOYE VREMYA, may only play a positive role if its decisions serve the Warsaw Pact.

Both approaches are contrary to the right of every party to decide autonomously its own foreign and internal policy and consequently on whether or not to participate in meetings between communist and workers' parties. As regards the Paris meeting and the topic to be discussed at it--peace and disarmament--it is difficult to forecast success if the orientation is one-sided; more precisely, if the meeting in Paris is reduced merely to censuring the policy of one bloc and supporting that of the other under the pretext that the blocs cannot be equated, then this in practice means the moving away by communist parties from other progressive forces which are no less interested in peace and security in Europe. It is well-known that not one single communist party has supported the NATO decision on deploying Pershing missiles in Western Europe. On the contrary, all of them were against that decision. But it is also well-known that all the parties did not support the acts of the other side either.

However, the problem of European security is not the amount of nuclear armaments and military effectives which either NATO or the Warsaw Pact has; rather it is the fact that Europe is swamped with the arms of both military alliances. Precisely because of this, if the communists of Europe have to fight for peace and disarmament, then no one should be written off in advance, for the narrowing of the front in the struggle for peace and disarmament places communists in a position of isolation from other progressive forces. The parties which have not accepted the invitation to take part in the Paris meeting have explained their decisions. Not a single one has criticized those who have accepted the invitation. Proceeding from this and bearing in mind the fact that the reasons why many parties do not wish to take part in the Paris meeting have not been published in the organs of the parties taking part, it would be inadmissible for anyone to criticize the nonattendance of individual parties at the Paris meeting and especially to cast doubt on their loyalty to peace and disarmament, as the periodical NOVOYE VREMYA has done in its own distinctive way.

AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY PROVIDES FOR SHING MACEDONIAN

AU271734 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 80 p 11

[Mladen Domazet report]

[Excerpts] Budapest, April--The more and more intensive and fruitful cultural links between Yugoslavia and Hungary were confirmed recently in Budapest with the signing of a new 3-year agreement on cooperation in the field of science, culture and education.

The program that was signed by the representatives of the governments of the two countries envisages a strengthening of cooperation in the mutual interest of strengthening good-neighborly relations. The realization of the program will advance the development of culture of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Hungary and the Hungarians in Yugoslavia. A particular innovation is that the agreement on cooperation envisages the creation of the first position for a lecturer in the Macedonian language in Hungary. This ambassador of Macedonian culture will be seated in Budapest. At the same time, a position for a lecturer in the Hungarian language will be created in Skopje. Lectureships for the Serbo-Croatian language exist in Budapest and Pecs, and for Slovene in Szombathely.

ALBANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS ZAGREB

AU251021 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 80 p 8

[D.B. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 22 April--Today an economic delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by Llazar Papaorgji, director of the Albanian Department of Electric Power, visited Zagreb. Among the members of the delegation are also high officials of the Albanian export-import organization. The arrival of the guests from the neighboring country in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Croatia is connected with Albania's rather extensive projects of further development of the national electric power industry, involving the construction of the electric power generating, transmission and distribution installations.

Members of the Albanian economic delegation toured the Rade Koncar plants which produce equipment for hydroelectric and thermal electric plants, high tension power lines and transformer stations and had talks with the experts and officials of this large Zagreb collective.

The Rade Koncar collective already has contracts with the general directorate for electric power industry of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and is preparing to deliver electric power equipment valued at nearly \$1 million.

PLO BELGRADE OFFICE VEHICLE ATTACKED 22 APRIL

LD231416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with an incident involving a vehicle of the PLO office, the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs has made the following statement:

At about 1200 on 22 April 1980 an unknown person carried out a provocative attack on a vehicle of the PLO office in Belgrade. An explosive was thrown at the vehicle and the blast wrecked the rear window of the car. One of the three persons who were in the car at the time sustained light injuries. After being given medical assistance this injured person was allowed to leave the medical institution. An investigation is in progress.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY CARS FOR IRAQ--On 21 April in Belgrade the Invest-import foreign trade work organization and the Iraqi Ministry for Transport and Communications "signed a contract providing for delivery by Yugoslav producers of 1,960 railway freight cars at a value of \$155 million. The contract was signed by Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Ghaydan on behalf of Iraq and by Director Dobrivoje Katunac on behalf of the Invest-import organization." The delivery of railway cars will begin in April 1982 and will be completed by the end of the same year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 80 p 16 AU]